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NEW DELHI, JANUARY 13—JANUARY 19, 2008, SATURDAY/PAUSA 23—PAUSA 29, 1929

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पुश्तक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके  
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India  
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय  
(विधि कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 85.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्रीमती रुमा अनिल नवाले, अधिवक्ता को मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय में भारत संघ या केन्द्रीय सरकार के किसी विभाग या कार्यालय द्वारा या उसके विरुद्ध सभी दंडिक मामलों का, जिनके अंतर्गत दंडिक रिट याचिकाएं, दंडिक अपीलें, दंडिक पुनरीक्षण, दंडिक निर्देश और आपराधिक आवेदन भी हैं, संचालन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस शर्त के अधीन रहते हुए कि श्रीमती रुमा अनिल नवाले, अधिवक्ता अपर लोक अभियोजक के रूप में अपनी नियुक्ति की अवधि के दौरान भारत संघ या केन्द्रीय सरकार के किसी विभाग या कार्यालय के विरुद्ध ऊपर निर्दिष्ट किसी आपराधिक मामले में मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय में उपसंज्ञात नहीं होंगी, तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की

अवधि के लिए या अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पूर्वतर हो, अपर लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 23(2)/2007—न्यायिक]

एम. ए. खान युसुफी, संयुक्त सचिव और सरकारी काउंसिलर

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi, the 19th December, 2007

S.O. 85.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints of Mrs. Ruma Anil Navale, Advocate as Additional Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting all criminal cases including criminal writ petitions, criminal appeals, criminal revisions, criminal references and criminal applications by or against the Union of India or any Department or Office of the Central Government, in the High Court of Judicature at Mumbai, with immediate effect

for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier, subject to the condition that Mrs. Ruma Anil Navale, Advocate shall not appear against the Union of India or any Department or Office of the Central Government in any criminal case referred to above in the High Court of Judicature at Mumbai during the period of her appointment.

[F.No. 23(2)/2007-Judl.]

M. A. KHAN YUSUFI, Jt. Secy. and G.C.

### वित्त मंत्रालय

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 86.—भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 28) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ड) के उप-खंड (इ) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा डॉ. के.सी. चक्रवर्ती, अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक को उनके पद ग्रहण करने की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक जो भी पहले हो, भारतीय निर्यात आयात बैंक के निदेशक मंडल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 24/27/2002-आईएफ-1]

रमन कुमार गौड़, अवर सचिव

### MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2008

S.O. 86.—In pursuance of sub-clause (ii) of clause (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Export Import Bank of India Act, 1981 (28 of 1981), Central Government hereby appoints Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty, Chairman & Managing Director, Punjab National Bank as part-time non-official Director, on the Board of Directors of Exim Bank for a period of three years from the date of taking over charge of the post or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 24/27/2002-IF-I]

RAMAN KUMAR GAUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 87.—सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और दिनांक 12-2-2001 के भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग, (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. 13-1-2001-बीओए का अधिक्रमण करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार, एतद्वारा, सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के स्तर के समकक्ष अधिकारी होने पर निम्नलिखित सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारियों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है, जो सारणी के कालम (3) में उल्लिखित सरकारी स्थानों के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या

उसके अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे और उन्हें सौंपे गए कर्तव्यों को पूरा करेंगे :-

### सारणी

क्रम सं.	अधिकारी का पदनाम	सरकारी स्थानों की श्रेणियां तथा क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय सीमाएं
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	सहायक महाप्रबंधक, (सामान्य प्रशा.), यूको बैंक, 1, आर.एन. मुखर्जी रोड, कोलकाता-700001	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
2.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, लखनऊ, स्काईलार्क बिल्डिंग, 28, नवल किशोर रोड, लखनऊ-226001	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
3.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, रायपुर, 97, आनंद नगर, जी.ई. रोड, रायपुर-492001	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
4.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, बरेली, 35/ए/8, रामपुर गार्डन, प्रभा सिनेमा के सामने, बरेली-243001	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा उत्तराखंड राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
5.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, रांची, राजेन्द्र जवान भवन, सह सैनिक बाजार, मेन रोड, रांची-834001	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा झारखंड राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
6.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, 5, संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली और जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
7.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, यूको बैंक बिल्डिंग, 169, थम्बू चेदटी स्ट्रीट, चेन्नई-600001	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा तमिलनाडु राज्य तथा पांडिचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में स्थित स्थान।
8.	सहायक प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, मफतलाल सेंटर (दूसरी मंजिल), नरीमन प्वाइंट, मुम्बई-400021	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा महाराष्ट्र एवं गोवा राज्य तथा दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में दीव क्षेत्र में स्थित स्थान।

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
9.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, "मार्कसोक", "ए" ब्लॉक, चौथी मंजिल, डाक बंगला रोड, पटना-800001	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा बिहार राज्य में स्थित स्थान।	17.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, पो.बा.सं. 59, हिमलैण्ड होटल, सर्कुलर रोड, शिमला-171001	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
10.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, यूको बैंक बिल्डिंग, सी-2, अशोक नगर, यूनिट-2, भुवनेश्वर-751009	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा उड़ीसा राज्य में स्थित स्थान।	18.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, 8-2-64, भूतल, रोड नं. 10, बंजारा हिल्स, हैदराबाद-500034	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
11.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, मणिराम दीवान रोड, सिलपुखुरी, गुवाहाटी-781003	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, नागालैण्ड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम राज्य में स्थित स्थान।	19.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, टीसी 25/2286 (1), यूको बैंक बिल्डिंग, ओवर ब्रिज जंक्शन, तिरुवनंतपुरम-695001	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा केरल राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
12.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, यूको भवन, पो.बा.सं. 4085, सन्यास आश्रम के निकट, आश्रम रोड, अहमदाबाद-380009	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा गुजरात राज्य तथा दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में दमन क्षेत्र में स्थित स्थान।	[फा. सं. 65 (2)/2007-बी ओ-II] एस. गोपाल कृष्ण, अवर सचिव New Delhi, the 7th January, 2008		
13.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, एससीओ 55-57, बैंक स्क्वायर, सेक्टर-17बी, चण्डीगढ़-160017	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा पंजाब एवं हरियाणा राज्य तथा चण्डीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में स्थित स्थान।	<b>S.O. 87.</b> —In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, No. 13/1/2001-BOA dated 12-02-2001, the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (2) of the Table below, being officers equivalent to the rank of a Gazetted Officer of Government to be Estate Officers for the purpose of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on the Estate Officer by or under the said Act, in respect of the public premises specified in column (3) of the said table.		
14.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, आर्कैड इंटरनेशनल, अजमेर रोड सिविल लाइन्स, जयपुर-302016 (राजस्थान)	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा राजस्थान राज्य में स्थित स्थान।	<b>TABLE</b>		
15.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, ई/5, अरेरा कालोनी, भोपाल-462016	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित स्थान।	Sl. No.	Designation of the officer	Categories of Public Premises And Local Limits of Jurisdiction
16.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक, यूको बैंक बिल्डिंग, 13/22, कैंपेगोडा रोड, बेंगलूर-560009	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा कर्नाटक राज्य में स्थित स्थान।	(1)	(2)	(3)
			1.	Asstt. General Manager, (General Administration), UCO Bank, 1, R.N. Mukherjee Rd., Kolkata-700 001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of West Bengal.
			2.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, Lucknow, Skylark Building, 28, Nawal Kishore Road, Lucknow-226001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
3.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, Raipur, 97, Anand Nagar, G. E. Road, Raipur-492001	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Chattisgarh.	12.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, UCO Bhawan, PB No. 4085, Near Sanyas Ashram, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Gujarat and Daman area in the Union Territory of Daman & Diu.
4.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, Bareilly 35/A/8-Rampur Garden Opp. Prabha Cinema Bareilly-243001	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Uttarakhand.	13.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, S.C.O. 55-57, Bank Square, Sector- 17B, Chandigarh- 160017.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Punjab & Haryana and in the Union Territory of Chandigarh
5.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, Ranchi Rajendra Jawan Bhawan Cum Sainik Bazar, Main Road, Ranchi-834001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Jharkhand.	14.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, Arcade Inter- national, Ajmer Road, Civil Lines, Jaipur- 302016, (Rajasthan).	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Rajasthan.
6.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, 5, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and State of Jammu & Kashmir.	15.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, E/5, Area Colony, Bhopal- 462016.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
7.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, UCO Bank Building, 169, Thambu, Chetty Street, Chennai-600 001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Tamilnadu and in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.	16.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, UCO Bank Building, 13/22, Kem- pegowda Road, Bangalore-560009.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Karnataka.
8.	Asst. General Manager Zonal Office, UCO Bank, Mafatlal Centre (2nd floor), Nariman Point, Mumbai-400021.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the States of Maharashtra & Goa and Diu area in the Union Territory of Daman & Diu.	17.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, P.B. No. 59, Himland Hotel, Circular Road, Shimla-171001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
9.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, 'Mauryalok', 'A' Block, 4th floor, Dak Bungalow Road, Patna-800 001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Bihar.	18.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, 8-2-64, Gr. Floor, Road No. 10, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad- 500034.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
10.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, UCO Bank Building, C-2, Ashok Nagar, Unit-II, Bhubaneswar-751009.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Orissa.	19.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, TC 25/2286(1), UCO Bank Building, Over Bridge Junction, Thiruvananthapuram- 695001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Kerala.
11.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, Maniram Dewan Road, Silpukhuri, Guwahati-781 003.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.			

[F. No. 65 (2)/2007-BO. II]

S. GOPAL KRISHNA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2007

**का.आ. 88.**—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा 3(ख) और (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, श्री सतीश गोयल को अधिसूचना की तिथि से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा उनके उत्तराधिकारी की नियुक्ति होने तक अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, कार्पोरेशन बैंक के निदेशक मंडल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/22/2006-बीओ-1]

जी. बी. सिंह, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2007

**S.O. 88.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by of sub-clause 3(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalized Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, hereby nominates Shri Satish Goel, as part time non-official director on the Board of Directors of Corporation Bank for a period of three years from the date of notification or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 9/22/2006-BO-1]

G. B. SINGH, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

**का.आ. 89.**—निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 47) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (2) के खण्ड (ii) के साथ पठित धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा, श्री उमेश चन्द्र सारंगी, अध्यक्ष, नाबार्ड को अधिसूचना जारी किए जाने की तारीख से और दिनांक 2-12-2010 तक अर्थात् नाबार्ड के अध्यक्ष के रूप में उनके कार्यकाल की समाप्ति तक अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, श्री वाई.एस.पी. थोराट के स्थान पर निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम (डीआईसीजीसी) के निदेशक मण्डल में निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 7/4/2007-बीओ-1]

जी. बी. सिंह, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

**S.O. 89.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 read with clause (ii) of sub-section 2 of Section 6 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 (47 of 1961), the Central Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri Umesh Chandra Sarangi, Chairman, NABARD as a director on the Board of Directors of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation

(DICGC) from the date of notification and upto 02-12-2010 i.e. the date of expiry of his tenure as Chairman, NABARD or until further orders whichever is earlier vice Shri Y.S.P. Thorat.

[F.No. 7/4/2007-BO-1]

G. B. SINGH, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2008

**का.आ. 90.**—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उपरोक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 के उपबंध, इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से पांच वर्षों के लिए बैंक आफ इंडिया पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. सं. 11/8/2007-बीओए]

डी. पी. भारद्वाज, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2008

**S.O. 90.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Government of India, on the recommendation of Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Section 13 of the said Act shall not apply, for a period of five years from the date of this Notification, to Bank of India.

[F.No. 11/8/2007-BOA]

D. P. BHARDWAJ, Dy. Secy.

(राजस्व विभाग)

केन्द्रीय आर्थिक आसूचना ब्यूरो

(कोफेपोसा अनुभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2008

**का.आ. 91.**—यतः संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत विशेष रूप से शक्ति प्रदान की गई है, ने उक्त उप-धारा के अधीन आदेश फाइल सं. 673/06/2007-सी.यू.एस.-8, दिनांक 05-12-2007 को जारी किया और यह निर्देश दिया कि श्री दीपक कुमार, उर्फ दीपक बत्रा, सुपुत्र श्री ओम प्रकाश बत्रा, निवासी-1431, गोपाल स्ट्रीट, संगत रशन, पहाड़गंज, नई दिल्ली को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, तिहाड़, नई दिल्ली में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उन्हें भविष्य में चीजों की तस्करी करने से रका जा सके।

2. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपा रखा है जिससे यह आदेश निष्पादित नहीं किया जा सकता।

3. अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति को यह निर्देश देती है कि वह शासकीय

राजपत्र में इस आदेश के प्रकाशित होने के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, दिल्ली के सम्मुख उपस्थित हो।

[फा. सं. 673/06/2007-सि.यू.एस. VIII]

बी. के. खन्ना, उप सचिव

(Department of Revenue)

(COFEPOSA SECTION)

CENTRAL ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

ORDER

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2008

**S.O. 91.**—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/06/2007-Cus. VIII dated 05-12-2007 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Deepak Kumar @ Deepak Batra, S/o Shri Om Prakash Batra, R/o 1431, Gopal Street, Sangat Rathan, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi with a view to preventing him from Smuggling goods in future,

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Delhi within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/06/2007-Cus. VIII]

V. K. KHANNA, Dy. Secy.

विदेश मंत्रालय

(सी.पी.वी. प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2007

**का.आ. 92.**—राजनयिक कौंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का 41वां) के खण्ड 2 के अंक (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत का राजदूतावास, वियेशियेन में श्री प्रवीन सी. काला, सहायक को 31-12-2007 से सहायक कौंसली अधिकारी का कार्य करने हेतु प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं. टी-4330/01/2006]

प्रीतम लाल, अवर सचिव (कौंसुलर)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(C.P.V. Division)

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2007

**S.O. 92.**—In pursuance of the clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and fees) Act, 1948, the Central Government hereby authorize Shri Praveen C. Kala, Assistant to perform the duties of

Assistant Consular Officer in the Embassy of India, Vientiane with effect from 31st December, 2007.

[No. T. 4330/1/2006]

PRITAM LAL, Under Secy. (Consular)

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2008

**का.आ. 93.**—केन्द्र सरकार ने भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में और अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श करने के बाद डा. हेग लेडर, निदेशक, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, नाहरलगुन को 16-12-2007 से पांच वर्षों के लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के सदस्य के रूप में मनोनीत किया गया है।

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन मनोनीत” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 24 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी; अर्थात् :-

“24. डा. हेग लेडर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार”  
निदेशक, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं,  
अरुणाचल प्रदेश,  
नाहरलगुन

[संख्या बी-11013/2/2007-एमई (नीति-1)]

टी. जे. एस. चावला, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2008

**S.O. 93.**—Whereas the Central Government, in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) and in consultation with the Government of Arunachal Pradesh have nominated Dr. Hage Lador, Director of Health Services, Arunachal Pradesh, Naharlagun to be a member of the Medical Council of India for five years with effect from 16-12-2007.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of sub section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S.O. 138 dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :-

In the said Notification, under the heading, “Nominated under clause (a) of sub section (1) of Section

3", for serial number 24 and the entries thereto, the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

"24. Dr. Hage Lador Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh"  
Director of Health.  
Services, Arunachal  
Pradesh, Naharlagun

[No. V. 11013/2/2007-ME (P-I)]

T. J. S. CHAWLA, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 94.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गए हैं :-

#### अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आइएस 4736 : 1986 मृदु इस्पात नलिकाओं पर तप्त निमज्जी जस्ता लेपन-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 4 नवम्बर 2007	30 नवम्बर 2007

इस मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एम.टी.डी. 24/टी-90]

डा. स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND  
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2007

S.O. 94.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of 7 Rule of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that

amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued:

#### SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the No. Indian Standards Established	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS 4736 : 1986—Specification for Hot-Dip Zinc Coatings on Mild Steel Tubes (First Revision)	Amendment No. 4 November, 2007	30 November, 2007

Copy of this Amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MTD 24/T-90]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Sc. 'F' & Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 95.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :-

#### अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आईएस 15652 : 2006, विद्युत प्रयोजनों के लिए विद्युत्तरोधी मैट-विशिष्ट	01 नवम्बर, 2007	02-01-2008

इस संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 02/टी-154]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2008

**S.O. 95.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

**SCHEDULE**

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 15652 : 2006 Insulating Mats for Electrical Purposes—Specification	01 November, 2007	02-01-2008

Copy of this Amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. ET 02/T-154]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc. 'F' &amp; Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2008

**का.आ. 96.**—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :-

**अनुसूची**

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 12634 : 1989	1 दिसम्बर, 2007	31 दिसम्बर, 2007
2.	आई एस 13047 : 1991	1 दिसम्बर, 2007	31 दिसम्बर, 2007

इन भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/राजपत्र]

ए. के. सैनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2008

**S.O. 96.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

**SCHEDULE**

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 12634 : 1989	1 December, 2007	31 December, 2007
1.	IS 13047 : 1991	1 December, 2007	31 December, 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. CED/Gazette]

A. K. SAINI, Sc. 'F' &amp; Head (Civil Engg.)



नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 97.- भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस/आईएसओ 1925 : 2001 यांत्रिक कंपन-संतुलन-शब्दावली	आईएस 13274 : 1992/आईएसओ 1925 : 1990 यांत्रिक कंपन-तुलन-शब्दावली	30 सितम्बर, 2007
2.	आईएस/आईएसओ 5344 : 2004 विद्युत गतिक कंपन जनित्र प्रणाली-कार्यकारिता अभिलक्षण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस/आईएसओ 5344 : 1980 विकंपन उत्पन्न करने के लिए विद्युत-गतिकीय परीक्षण उपस्कर-उपस्कर के लक्षण बताने की पद्धतियां	31 अक्टूबर, 2007
3.	आईएस/आईएसओ 5982 : 2001 यांत्रिक कंपन और शॉक-उर्ध्वाधर कंपन के अंतर्गत बैठी स्थिति में शरीर अनुक्रिया अभिलक्षणों को अंकित करने हेतु आदर्शकृत भागों की रेंज	आईएस 14730 : 2000/आईएसओ 5982 : 1981 कंपन और प्रधात-मनुष्य के यांत्रिक चालन केन्द्र की प्रतिबाधा	31 अक्टूबर, 2007
4.	आईएस/आईएसओ 5349-1 : 2001 यांत्रिक कंपन-हस्त संचरित कंपन का मानव पर प्रभाव का मापन और मूल्यांकन : भाग 1 सामान्य अपेक्षाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस/आईएसओ 5349 : 1986 यांत्रिक कंपन-मानव शरीर में हाथ के माध्यम से हुए विकम्पन के मापन और मूल्यांकन के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत	30 नवम्बर, 2007
5.	आईएस/आईएसओ 5349-2 : 2001 यांत्रिक कंपन-हस्त संचरित कंपन का मानव पर प्रभाव का मापन और मूल्यांकन : भाग 2 कार्यस्थलों पर मापन की व्यावहारिक मार्गदर्शिका (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस/आईएसओ 5349 : 1986 यांत्रिक कंपन-मानव शरीर में हाथ के माध्यम से हुए विकम्पन के मापन और मूल्यांकन के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत	30 नवम्बर, 2007
6.	आईएस/आईएसओ 7475 : 2002 यांत्रिक कंपन-संतुलन मशीनें-मापन स्टेशन के लिए अहाते और अन्य संरक्षी उपाय	आईएस 14734 : 1999/आईएसओ 7475 : 1984 संतुलन मशीन-आवेष्टन और अन्य सुरक्षा उपाय	31 अक्टूबर, 2007
7.	आईएस/आईएसओ 10055 : 1996 यांत्रिक कंपन-शिपबोर्ड के उपस्करों और मशीनरी के घटकों की कंपन परीक्षण अपेक्षाएं	-	31 अक्टूबर, 2007
8.	आईएस 3615 : 2007 प्रशीतन और वातानुकूलन सम्बन्धी शब्दावली (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 3615 : 1967 प्रशीतन और वातानुकूलन संबंधी शब्दावली	30 नवम्बर, 2007
9.	आईएस/आईएसओ 7131 : 1997 मिट्टी उठाने की मशीनरी-लोडर-शब्दावली और व्यापारिक विशिष्टियां	आईएस 11114 (भाग 4) : 1993/आईएसओ 7131 : 1984 मिट्टी उठाने की मशीनरी-आयामों और सूचकों की परिभाषाएं; भाग 4 लोडर-शब्दावली और व्यापारिक विशिष्टियां	31 अक्टूबर, 2007

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एम.ई.डी./जी-2 : 1]

सी. के. वेदा, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग)

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2008

S.O. 97.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standard Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

**SCHEDULE**

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS/ISO 1925 : 2001 Mechanical vibration—balancing-Vocabulary	IS 13274 : 1992/ISO 1925 : 1990 Mechanical vibration-balancing-Vocabulary	30 September, 2007
2.	IS/ISO 5344 : 2004 Electrodynamic vibration generating systems—Performance characteristics (First Revision)	IS/ISO 5344 : 1980 Electrodynamic test equipment for generating Vibration—Method of describing equipment characteristics	31 October, 2007
3.	IS/ISO 5982 : 2001 Mechanical vibration and shock—Range of idealized values to characterize seated-body biodynamic response under vertical vibration	IS 14730 : 2000/ISO 5982 : 1981 vibration and shock—Mechanical driving point impedance of the human body	31 October, 2007
4.	IS/ISO 5349-1 : 2001 Mechanical vibration—Measurement and evaluation of human exposure to hand-transmitted vibration; Part 1 General requirements (First revision)	IS/ISO 5349 : 1986 Mechanical vibration—Guidelines for measurement and the assessment of human exposure to hand-transmitted vibration	30 November, 2007
5.	IS/ISO 5349-2 : 2001 Mechanical vibration—Measurement and evaluation of human exposure to hand-Transmitted vibration; Part 2 Practical guidance for measurement at the workplace (First revision)	IS/ISO 5349 : 1986 Mechanical vibration—Guidelines for measurement and the assessment of human exposure to hand-transmitted vibration	30 November, 2007
6.	IS/ISO 7475 : 2002 Mechanical vibration—Blancing machines-Enclosures and other protective measures for the measuring station	IS 14734 : 1999/ISO 7475 : 1984 Balancing machines—Enclosures and other safety measures	31 October, 2007
7.	IS/ISO 10055 : 1996 Mechanical vibration—Vibration testing requirements for ship-board equipment and machinery components	—	31 October, 2007
8.	IS 3615 : 2007 Glossary of terms used in refrigeration and air conditioning (First Revision)	IS 3615 : 1967 Glossary of terms used in refrigeration and air conditioning	30 November, 2007
9.	IS/ISO 7131 : 1997 Earth-moving machinery Loaders—Terminology and commercial specifications	IS 11114 (Part 4) : 1993/ISO 7131 : 1984 Earth moving machinery—Definition of dimensions and symbols; Part 4 Loaders—Terminology and commerical specifications (First revision)	31 October, 2007

Copy of these Standards is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MED/G-2 : 1]

C. K. VEDA, Sc. 'F' &amp; Head (Mechanical Engineering)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 98.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है, वह स्थापित हो गया है :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 15800 : 2007 गुणता प्रबन्ध पद्धतियाँ—जनता को सेवा देने वाले संगठनों द्वारा गुणता सेवा देने हेतु मार्गनिर्देश	—	31 दिसम्बर, 2007

इस संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एम एस डी/जी-8 अधिसूचना]

पी. भटनागर, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (प्रबन्ध एवं तंत्र)

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2008

S.O. 98.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standard Established	No. and year of Indian Standard, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 15800 : 2007 Quality Management Systems—Guidelines for Service Quality by Public Service Organizations	—	31 December, 2007

Copy of above Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and its Regional Offices at Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices at Ahmedabad, Bangaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MSD/G-8 Notification]

P. BHATNAGAR, Scientist 'E' &amp; Head (MSD)

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 99.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हों, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 15791 : 2007, संग्रहालय प्लाईवुड—विशिष्ट	—	31 दिसम्बर, 2007

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/राजपत्र]

ए. के. सैनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' व प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2008

**S.O. 99.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been established on the date indicated against each :

#### SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 15791 : 2007 Museum Plywood — Specification	—	31 December, 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and its Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : CED/Gazette]

A. K. SAINI, Scientist 'F' & Head (Civil Engineering)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2008

**का.आ. 100.**—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के नियम 4 के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

#### अनुसूची

नवम्बर 2007 में स्वीकृत किये गये अनुज्ञप्ति

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	लाइसेंसी का नाम तथा पता	उत्पाद का नाम तथा आई एस	अनुज्ञप्ति स्वीकृत करने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	7793605	हरिओम ज्वैलर्स, लिम्बू पोल, रतन पोल, अहमदाबाद-380001	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहारांकन आई एस 1417 : 1999	02-11-2007
2	7793706	बाबूभाई ज्वैलर्स, जी 13, पुजेर काम्पलैक्स, गोल्डन सिल्वर अपार्टमेंट के सामने, सुभनपुरा, बड़ोदा-390023	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहारांकन आई एस 1417 : 1999	02-11-2007
3	7793807	मुक्तानंद आर्ट ज्वैलर्स, 12/17/72, अशोक स्तम्भ के सामने, टावर बाजार, आनंद 388001	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहारांकन आई एस 1417 : 1999	02-11-2007
4	7794001	अरबुडा ज्वैलर्स, जावेरी बाजार, स्टेशन रोड, मेहसाना-384001	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहारांकन आई एस 1417 : 1999	02-11-2007

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5	7793504 सोनल ज्वैलरी प्रा. लि., 301-303, पोडर प्लाजा, फायर स्टेशन के सामने, गोड डोड रोड, सूरत-395 001	चांदी एवं चांदी मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन आई एस 2112 : 2003	02-11-2007
6	7793908 सोनी दिलीपकुमार, गुणवंतीलाल, 365/1, चैनलाओल, मानक चौक, अहमदाबाद	चांदी एवं चांदी मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन आई एस 2112 : 2003	02-11-2007
7	7792195 श्री धनुषधारी मा बिबरेइज, डी/65/5/बी, डायमंड पार्क, जी आई डी सी, नरोडा, अहमदाबाद	पैकेजबंद पेयजल 14543 : 2004	01-11-2007
8	7794506 शीलाभद्र केबल, 164/बी, साबरमती इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, गुरुकुल स्टोरेज के पास, साबरमती, अहमदाबाद	पी वी सी इंसुलेटिड केबल आई एस 694 : 1990	06-11-2007
9	7795306 सोनी राजेन्द्राकुमार ठाकोरलाल, मोती बाजार चौक, पालनपुर, बंसकांटा 385 001	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन आई एस 1417 : 1999	06-11-2007
10	7795407 नक्षत्र ज्वैलर्स, 1 वाईट हाउस, वेल्लेस रोड, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, पालनपुर, बंसकांटा 385 001	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन आई एस 1417 : 1999	01-11-2007
11	7796106 कन्यादान ज्वैलर्स, कारोडिया पोल कृष्णा, शेरी घडीयाल पोल, एम जी रोड, बडोदा	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन आई एस 1417 : 1999	12-11-2007
12	7796914 विनार ज्वैलर्स, 21 वृंदावन काम्पलैक्स, सुभाष चौक के पास, गुरुकुल रोड, मेमनगर, अहमदाबाद	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन आई एस 1417 : 1999	14-11-2007
13	7797007 शिवम ज्वैलर्स, 884 गुजरात हाउसिंग बोर्ड, शिवशक्ति सोसाइटी, सैक्टर 27, ब्लाक नंबर 884, गांधीनगर-382 028	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन आई एस 1417 : 1999	14-11-2007
14	7796005 कन्यादान ज्वैलर्स, कारोडिया पोल कृष्णा शेरी, घडीयाली पोल, एम जी रोड, बडोदा	चांदी एवं चांदी मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन आई एस 2112 : 2003	12-11-2007
15	7794304 लिंबानी इंजिनियरिंग, सर्वे नंबर 313, शिल्पा आर्ट्स फैक्टरी के पास, राजचन्द्रा मंदिर के सामने, गैलेक्सी सिनेमा रोड, नरोडा, अहमदाबाद	सबमर्सिबल पम्पसेट आई एस 8034 : 2002	06-11-2007
16	7795205 पार्थ इंडस्ट्रीज, 17, साईनाथ एस्टेट, 105/106, जी आई डी सी प्लॉट, भगवती फाउंडरी के सामने, ओढ़व, अहमदाबाद 382415	पम्प : रिजैनेरेटिव ओर क्लीयर, कोल्ड वाटर आई एस 8472 : 1998	08-11-2007

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
17	7794203	डैनम पम्प, 9, नीलकंठ एस्टेट, मधुसूदन टैक्सटाईल मिल के सामने, बापूनगर रोड, अहमदाबाद-380024	ओपनवैल सबमर्सिबल पम्पसैट आई एस 14220 : 1994	06-11-2007
18	7794405	अवधदूत इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, 47/1, जी आई डी सी, विसनगर (उत्तर गुजरात) मेहसाना-384 315	ओपनवैल सबमर्सिबल पम्पसैट आई एस 14220 : 1994	06-11-2007
19	7796712	मैसर्स यूनीफैक्स केबल लिमिटेड, 158-162, जी आई डी सी, अंबर गाँव, वलसाद-396 171	पी वी सी इंसूलेटिड केबल आई एस 694 : 1990	13-11-2007
20	7795913	मैसर्स अनमोल ज्वैलर्स, शॉप नंबर 1, जी एफ स्वपनिल रिंगेंसी, नारायणपुरा चार रस्ता, अहमदाबाद	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन आई एस 1417 : 1999	12-11-2007
21	7797209	मैसर्स अग्रवाल, ज्वैलर्स मेन बाजार, दंता, बनसकांट-385 120	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन आई एस 1417 : 1999	15-11-2007
22	7797310	लीलावती ज्वैलर्स, 15, सुपर मार्केट, बस स्टेशन के पीछे, लानावाडा, पंचमहल	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन आई एस 1417 : 1999	15-11-2007
23	7797714	ध्रुमी केबल इंडस्ट्रीज, 26, कमल को ओप इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, सुखरामनगर के पास, आजोड, डेरी रोड, रखियाल, अहमदाबाद-380 023	पी वी सी इंसूलेटिड (एच डी) केबल आई एस 1554(पार्ट 1) : 1988	19-11-2007
24	7798211	इनोवेटिव टायर तथा ट्यूब, 42ए, पुरुषोत्तम नगर, उर्मी चार रस्ता के पास, डाक्टर कदम हास्पिटल के सामने, बी पी सी रोड	ओटोमोटिव विहीकल न्यूमैटिक टायर फार ट्रू तथा थ्री वीलड मोटर विहीकल आई 15627	01-11-2007
25	7798413	उजस इंडस्ट्रीज, 40/41, अंबा एस्टेट, विनजोल पाटिया के पास, महमदाबाद रोड, अहमदाबाद	ओपलवैल सबमर्सिबल पम्पसैट आई 14220 : 1994	23-11-2007
26	7799213	अवधदूत इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, 47/1, जी आई डी सी, विसनगर (उत्तर गुजरात) मेहसाना-384 315	पम्प-रीजैनेरेटिव और क्लीयर कोल्ड वाटर आई एस 8472 : 1998	28-11-2007
27	7799314	गायत्री इंजीनियरिंग, क्विक्कर्मा एस्टेट, गोल्डन ट्रांसपोर्ट के सामने, एन एच नंबर 8, नरोडा रोड, अहमदाबाद	सबमर्सिबल पम्पसैट आई 80342002	28-11-2007

[सं. सी एम डी/13 : 11]

ए. के. तलवार, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2008

**S.O. 100.**—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

**SCHEDULE****Licence Granted for the Month of November 2007**

S. No.	Licence No.	Licensee Name	Product & IS No.	Date of GOL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	7793605	Hari Om Jewellers Limbu Pole Ratan Pole, Ahmedabad-380001	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 1417: 1999	02-11-2007
2	7793706	Babubhai Jewellers G/13 Pujer Complex, Opp Golden Silver Apartment, Subhanpura, Vadodara-390023	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 1417: 1999	02-11-2007
3	7793807	Muktanand Art Jewellers 12/17/72, Opp Ashok Stambha Tower Bazar, Anand-388001	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 1417: 1999	02-11-2007
4	7794001	Arbuda Jewellers, Zaveri Bazar, Station Road, Mehsana-384001	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 1417: 1999	02-11-2007
5	7793504	Sonal Jewellery Pvt. Ltd., 301-303, Poddar Plaza, Opp Fire Station, Ghod Dod Road, Surat-395001	Silver and Silver Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 2112: 2003	02-11-2007
6	7793908	Soni Dilipkumar Gunvntilal, 365/1, Chanllaole, Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad	Silver and Silver Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 2112: 2003	02-11-2007
7	7792195	Shree Dhanushdhari Maa Beveroges, D/65/5/B, Diamond Park, GIDC, Naroda, Ahmedabad	Packaged Drinking Water IS 14543: 2004	01-11-2007
8	7794506	Shalibhadra Cables, 164/B, Sabarmati Ind. Estate, Near Gurukul Storage, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad	PVC Insulated Cables IS 694: 1990	06-11-2007
9	7795306	Soni Rajendra Kumar Thakorlal, Moti Bazar Chowk, Palanpur, Banaskantha-385001	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 1417: 1999	06-11-2007
10	7795407	Nakshatra Jewellers, 1, White House Palace Road, Ground Floor, Palanpur, Banaskantha-385001	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 1417: 1999	01-11-2007

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11	7796106	Kanyadan Jewellers, Karodia Pole Krishna Sheri Ghadiali Pole, M G Road, Vadodar	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 1417: 1999	12-11-2007
12	7796914	Vinar Jewellers, E-21, Vrundavan Complex, Near Subhash Chowk, Gurukul Road, Memnagar, Ahmedabad	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 1417: 1999	14-11-2007
13	7797007	Shivam Jewellers, 884, Gujarat Housing Board, Shivshakti Society, Sector-27, Block No-884, Gandhinagar-382028	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 1417: 1999	14-11-2007
14	7796106	Kanyadan Jewellers, Karodia Pole, Krishna Sheri Ghadiali Pole, M G Road, Vadodar	Silver and Silver Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 2112: 2003	12-11-2007
15	7794304	Limbani Engineering, Survey No. 313, NR, Shila Ice Factory, Opp. Rajchandra Temple, Galaxy Cinema Road, Naroda, Ahmedabad	Submersible Pumpsets IS 8034: 2002	06-11-2007
16	7795205	Parth Industries, 17, Sainath Estate, 105/106, GIDC Plot, Opp. Bhagvati Foundary, Odhav, Ahmedabad-382415	Pumps-Regenerative or clear, cold water-Specification IS 8472: 1998	08-11-2007
17	7794203	Denim Pumps, 9, Nilkanth Estate, Opp. Madhusudan Textile Mills, Bapunagar Road, Ahmedabad-380024	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets-Specification IS 14220: 1994	06-11-2007
18	7794405	Avadhoot Engineering Industries, 47/1, G.I.D.C. Visnagar (Uttar Gujarat) Mehsana, 384315	Openwell Submersible Pump IS 14420: 1994	06-11-2007
19	7796712	M/s Uniflex Cables Limited, 158-162, GIDC, Umbergaon, Valsad 396171	PVC Insulated Cables IS 694: 1990	13-11-2007
20	7795912	M/s Anmol Jewels, Shop No 1, GF, Swapnil Regancy, Near Naranpura Char Rasta, Ahmedabad	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 1417: 1999	12-11-2007
21	7797209	M/s. Agarwal, Jewellers, Main Bazar, Danta, Banaskantha-385120	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 1417: 1999	15-11-2007
22	7797310	Lilavati Jewellers, 15, Super Market, B/H Bus Station, Lanawada, Panchmahal	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking IS 1417: 1999	15-11-2007



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
23	7797714	Drumi Cable Industries, 26, Kamal Co.op Industrial Estate, Nr Sukhramnagar, Ajod Dairy Road, Rakhial, - Ahemdabad 380023	PS Insulated (HD) Cables IS 1554 (Part 1) 1988	19-11-2007
24	7798211	Innovative Tyres and Tubes, 42-A, Purshottamnagar, Near Urmi Char Rasta, Opp. Dr. Kadam Hospital, B.P.C. Road	Automotive Vehicles- Pneumatic Tyres for Two and Three-Wheeled Motor Vehicles IS 15627	01-11-2007
25	7798413	Ujash Industries, 40/41, Amba Estate Near Vinjol Patiya, Mahemdabad Road, Ahmedabad	Openwell submersible Pumpsets IS 14220:1994	23/11/2007
26	7799213	Avadhoot Engineering Industries, 47/1, G.I.D.C., Visnagar, (Uttar Gujarat) Mehsana-384315	Pump-Regenerative or clear, cold water IS 8472:1998	28-11-2007
27	7799314	Gayatri Engineering, Viswakarma Estate Opp. Golden Transport, NH No. 8, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad	Submersible Pumpsets IS 8034:2002	28-11-2007

[No. CMD/13:11]

A. K. TALWAR, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 101.- भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम 1988 के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं (सितम्बर 2007 महीना के लिए)

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस सं.	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा.मा. संख्या	भाग	अनु.	वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				
1.	5355062	10-09-07	मैसर्स मानसरोवर सीमेंट कं. (प्रा.) लि. कमालपुर, राधानगर रोड, पो.आ. मि. थानि, कुलटी (पु.स्टे.) आसानसोल, जिला- वर्धमान-713371 पश्चिम बंगाल	पोट्लैंड धातुमल सीमेंट	455			1989
2.	5354565	3-09-07	मैसर्स राधिका ट्रांसमिशन प्रा. लिमि. धुलागढ़ इंडस्ट्रियल पार्क सांकराइल, एन एच-6 पो.आ. केन्दुआ, हावड़ा, पश्चिम बंगाल	शिरोपरि प्रेषणों के लिए एल्यूमीनियम के चालक, जस्तीकृत इस्पात प्रबलित	398	2		1996

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3. 5354666	3-09-07	-वही-	शिरोपरि प्रेषणों के लिए एल्यूमीनियम मिश्रधातु (एल्यूमीनियम-मैग्नीशियम सिलिकॉन टाइप) के लड़दार चालक	398 4 1994
4. 5354464	05-09-07	मैसर्स ए.बी. वुडटेक प्रा. लिमिटेड एन टी रोड, वैद्यवाटी, हुगली-712222 पश्चिम बंगाल	लकड़ी के सपाट दरवाजे के शटर (ठोस कोर प्रकार) असजाबटी (बी एन) टाइप बी डब्ल्यू पी ग्रेड	2202 1 1999
5. 5355264	10-09-07	मैसर्स भिनिकैब (इंडिया) प्रा.लि. मानिकपुर, हरिनाभी-700148 जिला-24 परगना (दक्षिण), पश्चिम बंगाल	पी बी सी रोधित केबिल 1100 वोल्ट तक कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए	694 1990
6. 5355163	10-09-07	मैसर्स चेतक केबिल इंडस्ट्रीज 8 तिलजला रोड, कोलकाता-700046 पश्चिम बंगाल	पी बी सी रोधित केबिल 1100 वोल्ट तक कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए	694 1990
7. 5356064	27-09-07	मैसर्स सुभीसि पॉलिमार्स 6/3 मुसलमानपाड़ा लेन बेलुङ-711202, जिला: हावड़ा,	वैद्युतीय संस्थापनों के लिए दीवार अथवा सीलिंग पर जड़े जाने हेतु केबिल ट्राकिंग व ड्रिफ्टिंग प्रणाली	14927 2 2001
8. 5356165	27-09-07	-वही-	बिजली के संस्थापन के लिए नलिकाएं, विद्युत रोधक पदार्थों के सादे दृढ़ नलिकाएं	9537 3 1983
9. 5357369	20-09-07	मैसर्स जी के प्लास्टिक्स प्राईवेट लिमि. राजहाट दिल्ली रोड, जिला: हुगली-712123 पश्चिमी बंगाल	वेधन/नलकूप के लिए अप्लास्टीकृत पी बी सी के बने स्कीन एवं आवरण पाइप	12818 1992
10. 5357874	05-10-2007	मैसर्स बालाजी रोडोमोल्डार्स प्रा.लि. 2/3 डॉ आर.एन. टैगोर रोड, बेलघरिया, कोलकाता-700076 पश्चिम बंगाल	घूमते हुए साचों में ढले पॉलीएथिलीन के जल संग्रह टेके	12701 1996
11. 5357470	01-10-2007	मैसर्स टिमटेक इंडिया प्रा.लि. दिल्ली रोड, बेलु मिल्लिक शेउराफुलि जिला- हुगली-712223	भीनियर्ड डेकरेटिव प्लाईवुड	1328 1996
12. 5357571	01-10-2007	-वही-	अग्नि विमंदक प्लाईवुड	5509 2000

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

ए. के. तलवार, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2008

S.O. 101.— In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule for the month of September 2007.

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licences No.	Grant Date	Name & Address of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part.	Sec.	Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	5355062	10-09-07	M/s. Mansarovar Cement Company Pvt. Ltd. Kamalpur, Radhanagar Rd., P.O. Mithani, Asansol, Bardhawan, West Bengal-713371	Portland Slag Cement	455			1989
2.	5354565	3-09-07	M/s. Radhika Transmission Pvt. Ltd. Dhulagarh Industrial Park, Dhulagarh, Sankrail, NH-6, P.O. Kendua, Howrah, West Bengal.	Aluminium Conductors galvanized Steel-re-inforced for overhead-transmission purposes.	398	2		1996
3.	5354666	3-09-07	-do-	Aluminium alloy (Aluminium-Magnesium-Silicon type) Stranded Conductors for overhead transmission purposes.	398	4		1994
4.	5354464	5-09-07	M/s. A.B. Woodtech Pvt. Ltd. N.T. Road, Baidyabati Dist. Hooghly, West Bengal-712222	Wooden Flush Door Shutters (Solid Core type) Non-decorative (BN) type, BWP grade	2202	1		1999
5.	5355264	10-09-07	M/s. Vinicab(India) Pvt. Ltd. Manickpur, Harinavi-700148 Dist. 24 Paragans(South) West Bengal.	PVC Insulated Cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts.	694			1990
6.	5355163	10-09-07	M/s Chetak Cable Industries 8, Tiljala Road, Kolkata-700046, West Bengal.	-do-	694			1990
7.	5356064	27-09-07	M/s Suvishi Polymers 6/3 Musalman Para Lane Behur-711202 Dist. Horwah, West Bengal.	Cable Trunking & Ducting Systems intended for Mounting on walls or ceiling.	14927	2		2001
8.	5356165	27-09-07	-do-	Conduits for electrical installation Rigid Plain Conduits of insulating material.	9537	3		1983
9.	5357369	20-09-07	M/s G. K. Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Rajhat, Delhi Road, Rajhat, Hooghly, West Bengal-712123	Unplasticized PVC screen and casing pipes for Bore/Tubewell.	12818			1992

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	5357874	5-10-07	M/s Balaji Rotomoulders Pvt. Ltd. 2/3, Dr. R. N. Tagore Road, Belghoria Kolkata-700076 West Bengal.	Rotational moulded Polyethylene water storage tanks	12701			1996
11.	5357470	1-10-07	M/s Timtech India Pvt. Ltd. Delhi Road, Behumilki, P. O. Sheoraphully, Distt. Hooghly-712223 West Bengal.	Veneered Decorative Plywood	1328			1996
12.	5357571	1-10-07	M/s Timtech India Pvt. Ltd. Delhi Road, Behumilki, P. O. Sheoraphully, Dist. Hooghly-712223 West Bengal.	Fire Retardant Plywood	5509			2000

[No. CMD/13:11]

A. K. TALWAR, Dy. Director General (Marks)

## पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2008

**क्र. आ. 102.**— केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुकरण में पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय के अधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है :-

1. भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण, अंडमान निकोबार, परिमण्डल, पोर्ट ब्लेयर।
2. भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण, पश्चिमी परिमण्डल, पुणे।

[सं. ई-11011/2/2003-रा. भा. (का.)]

जय नाखयण, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

## MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2008

**S. O. 102.**— In pursuance of sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for official purpose of the union) Rule, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices under the administrative control of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, the 80% staff whereof have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi :-

1. Botanical Survey of India, Andaman & Nicobar Circle, Port Blair.
2. Botanical Survey of India, Western Circle, Pune.

[No. 11011/2/2003-O. L. (I)]

JAI NARAIN, Director (O. L.)

## जल संसाधन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2007

**क्र. आ. 103.**— केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुकरण में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, आर. के. पुरम, नई दिल्ली के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिसके 80% कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :-

1. मध्य महानदी उप-मण्डल-एक, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, रायपुर।
2. मुख्य अभियंता, प्रबोधन (मध्य) संगठन, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, नागपुर।
3. प्रबोधन निदेशालय, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, नागपुर।
4. ऊपरी सीन रिहन्द उपमण्डल, रीवा, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, मध्य प्रदेश।
5. मध्य गंगा यमुना उपमण्डल, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, इलाहाबाद।
6. मध्य गंगा छोटी सरयू उपमण्डल, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, वाराणसी।
7. गोमती निचली शारदा उपमण्डल, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, लखनऊ।
8. मध्य गंगा निचली रामगंगा उपमण्डल, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, बरेली।
9. मध्य गंगा उपमण्डल, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, कानपुर।
10. प्रबोधन एवं मूल्यांकन निदेशालय, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, शिमला।
11. प्रबोधन निदेशालय, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, गांधीनगर।
12. जल विज्ञानीय प्रेक्षण परिमंडल, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, गांधीनगर।
13. प्रबोधन एवं मूल्यांकन निदेशालय, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, रांची।
14. निचली राप्ती घाघरा उपमण्डल, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, गोरखपुर।
15. अपर शारदा उपमण्डल, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, उत्तराखंड।
16. अपर राप्ती उपमण्डल, गोंडा, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, उत्तर प्रदेश।
17. ऊपरी गोदावरी मंडल, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, हैदराबाद।
18. प्रबोधन एवं मूल्यांकन निदेशालय, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, लखनऊ।

[सं० 1/1/2005-हिन्दी]

राजकुमारी देव, निदेशक (रा. भा.)

## MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2007

S. O. 103.— In pursuance of sub-Rule (4) of Rule (10) of the Official Language (use for official purpose of the union) The Central Government hereby notifies the following offices of Central Water Commission, the 80% staff whereof have aquired working knowledge of Hindi.

1. Middle Mahanadi Sub-Division No.1, Central Water Commission, Raipur (Chattisgarh).
2. Chief Engineer, Monitoring (Middle) Org., Central Water Commission, Nagpur (Maharashtra).
3. Monitoring Dte., Central Water Commission, Nagpur (Maharashtra).
4. Upper Sone Rihand Sub-Division, Central Water Commission, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh.
5. Middle Ganga-Yamuna Sub-Division, Central Water Commission, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
6. Middle Ganga and Chhoti Saryu Sub-Division, Central Water Commission, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
7. Gomti and Lower Sharda Sub-Division, Central Water Commission, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
8. Middle Ganga and Lower Ram ganga Sub-Division, Central Water Commission, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.
9. Middle Ganga Sub-Division, Central Water Commission, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
10. Monitoring and appraisal Directorate, Central Water Commission, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.
11. Monitoring and appraisal Directorate, Central Water Commission, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat.
12. Hydrological Observation Sub-Division, Central Water Commission, Gandhi Nagar Gujarat.
13. Monitoring and appraisal Directorate, Central Water Commission, Ranchi, Jharkhand.
14. Lower Rapati Gagra Sub-Division, Central Water Commission, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
15. Upper Sharda Sub-Division, Central Water Commission, Haldwani, Uttarkhand.
16. Upper Rapati Sub-Division, Central Water Commission, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh.
17. Upper Godavari Division, Central Water Commission, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
18. Monitoring and appraisal Directorate, Central Water Commission, Lucknow.

[No. 1/1/2005-Hindi]

RAJKUMARI DAVE, Director (OL)

## पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 104.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में दादरी-बवाना-नांगल पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा, एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, इस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध कर दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, श्री रामावतार पाल, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, जी. टी. आई. पी. ए. आर. सी. बिल्डिंग, सेक्टर-16ए, नोएडा, जिला-गौतम बुद्ध नगर-201301 (उत्तर प्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गांव	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र (हेक्टर)
1	2	3	4	5
गौतम	दादरी	सलारपुर	439	0.0949
बुद्धनगर		कलान	440	0.2024
		नाला		0.0079
			441	0.1777
			448	0.0154
			449	0.1374
			451	0.0008
			450	0.1510
			453	0.0609
			454	0.0041
			455	0.0054
			459	0.1531
			458	0.1157
			456	0.0114
			457	0.1321
			529	0.0154

1	2	3	4	5
गौतम	दादरी	सलारपुर	530	0.0155
	बुद्धनगर	कलान	460	0.0189
			531	0.1557
			532	0.0999
			533	0.0069
			534	0.0086
			535	0.0540
			536	0.2495
			537	0.0911
			538	0.1578
			539	0.0066
			544	0.0086
			545	0.0166
			551	0.0081
			557	0.1340
			556	0.0249
			558	0.0078
			559	0.0083
			560	0.2362
			553	0.0485
			561	0.1093
			562	0.1075
			563	0.0129
			564	0.0131
			567	0.0011
			568	0.2259
			570	0.0953
			कुल	3.2083
		पटाडी	729	0.0339
			734	0.1786
			739	0.0015
			740	0.0036
			741	0.0030
			कुल	0.2207
		रनोली	32	0.0083
		लतिफपुर	35	0.0608
			37	0.2513
			38	0.0188
		मेटल रोड		
			39	0.1003
			40	0.0035
			26	0.0504
		(कथाना डीस्ट्रीब्यूटर)		
		मेटल रोड		0.0283
			46	0.1898
		गंगा नहर		
			231	0.0781

I	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
गौतम	दादरी	रनोली लतिफपुर	मेटल रोड	0.0414	गौतम	दादरी	तामोलीपुर	337	0.0607
बुद्धनगर			230	0.0358	बुद्धनगर			334	0.0220
			47	0.0029				332	0.0094
			48	0.0264				333	0.1135
			229	0.0414				331	0.1642
			228	0.0294				330	0.1552
			227	0.1191				323	0.4334
			53	0.0042				324 कच्चा रास्ता	0.0049
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0244				कुल	4.2780
			49	0.0010			प्यावाली ताजपुर	912 कच्चा रास्ता	0.0053
			50	0.0116				914	0.2857
			रेलवे (51)	0.1229				911	0.1524
			पक्का रास्ता	0.0297				908	0.0082
			23	0.1201				903	0.2317
			22	0.3116				902	0.0082
			21	0.0086				901	0.1565
			20	0.1849				900	0.1399
			19	0.1469				899	0.1108
			12	0.1313				898	0.0080
			16	0.0123				897	0.0080
			11	0.0075				896	0.0844
			कुल	2.2032				892	0.2192
		तामोलीपुर	443	0.0171				893	0.0407
			433	0.8023				894	0.2236
			431	0.0390				878 (मेटल रोड)	0.0126
			430	0.0067				612	0.1292
			375	0.0711				613	0.0632
			374	0.1186				611	0.1778
			373	0.0922				614	0.0202
			372	0.0841				610	0.1728
			370	0.2917				616	0.1911
			369	0.2286				617	0.0069
			368	0.0089				618	0.0069
			367	0.2846				619	0.2129
			366	0.0059				630	0.1105
			358	0.0066				633	0.1804
			356	0.0413				634	0.0069
			355	0.2064				635	0.0071
			354	0.0066				636	0.2080
			350	0.1498				641	0.2565
			349	0.0923				646	0.0050
			348	0.1357				647	0.0048
			34 कच्चा रास्ता	0.0131				654	0.0619
			344	0.0856				655	0.2485
			343	0.3283				656	0.0117
			342	0.0065				671	0.0560
			341	0.0663				670	0.0042
			340	0.0620				675	0.0007
			339	0.0631				676	0.0003

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
गौतम	दादरी	प्यावाली ताजपुर	669	0.0156	गौतम	दादरी	अकलपुर जागीर	75	0.2373
बुद्धनगर			668	0.0156	बुद्धनगर			76	0.1657
			657	0.2022				77	0.1414
			659	0.1474				<b>कुल</b>	<b>2.2759</b>
			660	0.0060			सादीपुर छिंदोली	654	0.2114
			661	0.1992				663	0.0053
			662	0.1539				664	0.1218
			663	0.1846				665	0.0880
			664	0.0300				667	0.1212
			665	0.0232				668	0.0073
			666	0.0105				669	0.0062
			<b>कुल</b>	<b>4.8270</b>				670	0.1604
		जैतवारपुर नवारपुर	866	0.0089				672	0.1483
			803	0.2583				672/742	0.0078
			802	0.1786				673	0.0006
			801	0.2297				681	0.0031
			799	0.0009				682	0.0138
			798	0.0972				683	0.0302
			793 (मेटल रोड)	0.0239				पयावली	0.0179
			779	0.0471				माइनोर	
			777	0.0058				653	0.0135
			776	0.2459				605	0.0760
			775	0.1169				604	0.3350
			774	0.1954				603	0.0247
			773	0.1374				602	0.1127
			772	0.1380				601	0.0121
			771	0.1239				592	0.0019
			770	0.1835				588	0.0156
			757	0.0982				589	0.0568
			756	0.0812				590	0.0128
			755	0.1617				591	0.0030
			754	0.0090				587	0.1169
			753	0.0090				586	0.0630
			752	0.3791				585	0.0575
			<b>कुल</b>	<b>2.7296</b>				582	0.0079
		अकलपुर जागीर	287	0.2033				581	0.2595
			286	0.0139				580	0.1739
			277	0.3690				572	0.0076
			274	0.1753				570	0.0025
			273	0.1755				571	0.0076
			272	0.0108				569	0.3609
			268	0.1404				568	0.0054
			269	0.0030				567	0.0049
			267 (कच्चा रास्ता)	0.0131				442	0.0105
			84	0.6272				563	0.0498



1	2	3	4	5
गौतम दादरी बुद्धनगर	सादीपुर छिदोली	562	0.0028	
		सिकंदराबाद डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी		
	472	0.0339		
	465	0.0014		
	468	0.0030		
	442	0.0048		
	471	0.0030		
	44	0.1419		
	43	0.2801		
	40	0.0074		
	42	0.1176		
	41	0.1301		
	32	0.0094		
	33	0.0102		
	25	0.3330		
	26	0.0022		
	20	0.0105		
	19	0.0073		
	3	0.0176		
	2	0.3919		
		<b>कुल</b>	<b>4.2435</b>	

[फा. सं. एल-14014/27/07-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मंडल, अवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2008

S.O. 104.—Whereas it appears to the Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas through Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline project in the state of Uttar Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by GAIL (India) Limited;

And, whereas it appears to the Government of India that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962) the Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date of which the copies of the notification issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Ramavtar Pal, Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, GTI, PARC Building, Plot No. 24, Sector-16A, Noida, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar-201301 (U.P.)

SCHEDULE				
District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for ROU (in Hectares)
1	2	3	4	5
Gautam	Dadri	Salarpur	439	0.0949
Budh-		Kalan	440	0.2024
nagar		Nalla		0.0079
			441	0.1777
			448	0.0154
			449	0.1374
			451	0.0008
			450	0.1510
			453	0.0609
			454	0.0041
			455	0.0054
			459	0.1531
			458	0.1157
			456	0.0114
			457	0.1321
			529	0.0154
			530	0.0155
			460	0.0189
			531	0.1557
			532	0.0999
			533	0.0069
			534	0.0086
			535	0.0540
			536	0.2495
			537	0.0911
			538	0.1578
			539	0.0066
			544	0.0086
			545	0.0166
			551	0.0081
			557	0.1340
			556	0.0249
			558	0.0078
			559	0.0083
			560	0.2362
			553	0.0485
			561	0.1093
			562	0.1095
			563	0.0129
			564	0.0131
			567	0.0011
			568	0.2259
			570	0.0953
<b>Total</b>				<b>3.2083</b>

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Gautam Budha-nagar	Dadri	Patadi	729 734 739 740 741 <b>Total</b>	0.0339 0.1786 0.0015 0.0036 0.0030 <b>0.2207</b>	Gautam Budha-nagar	Dadri	Tamolipur	367 366 358 356 355 354 350 349 348 347 (Cart Track)	0.2846 0.0059 0.0066 0.0413 0.2064 0.0066 0.1498 0.0923 0.1357 0.0131 0.0856 0.3283 0.0065 0.0663 0.0620 0.0631 0.0607 0.0220 0.0094 0.1135 0.1642 0.1552 0.4334 0.0049 <b>TOTAL</b>
		Ranoli Latifpur	32 35 37 38 (Metal Road) 39 40 26 (Kathana Distributory) (Metal Road) 46 GANGA NAHER 231 (Metal Road) 230 47 48 229 228 227 53 (Cart Track) 49 50 Railway(51) Asphal-Ted Road 23 22 21 20 19 12 16 11 <b>Total</b>	0.0083 0.0608 0.2513 0.0188  0.1003 0.0035 0.0504  0.0283 0.1898  0.0781 0.0414 0.0358 0.0029 0.0264 0.0414 0.0294 0.1191 0.0042 0.0244 0.0010 0.0116 0.1229 0.0297  0.1201 0.3116 0.0086 0.1849 0.1469 0.1313 0.0123 0.0075 <b>2.2032</b>			Pyawali Tajpur	912 (C.T.) 914 911 908 903 902 901 900 899 898 897 896 892 893 894 878 (Metal Road) 612 613 611 614 610 616 617 618 619 630	0.0053 0.2857 0.1524 0.0082 0.2317 0.0082 0.1565 0.1399 0.1108 0.0080 0.0080 0.6344 0.2192 0.0407 0.2236 0.0126  0.1292 0.0632 0.1778 0.0202 0.1728 0.1911 0.0069 0.0069 0.2129 0.1105
	Dadri	Tamolipur	443 433 431 430 375 374 373 372 370 369 368	0.0171 0.8023 0.0390 0.0067 0.0711 0.1186 0.0922 0.0841 0.2917 0.2286 0.0089					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Gautam Dadri	Pyawali Tajpur	633	0.1804		Gautam Dadri	Akalpur Jagir	287	0.2033	
Budh-nagar		634	0.0069		Budh-nagar		286	0.0139	
		635	0.0071				277	0.3690	
		636	0.2080				274	0.1753	
		641	0.2565				273	0.1755	
		646	0.0050				272	0.0108	
		647	0.0048				268	0.1404	
		654	0.0619				269	0.0030	
		655	0.2485				267	0.0131	
		656	0.0117						
		671	0.0560				(Cart Track)		
		670	0.0042				84	0.6272	
		675	0.0007				75	0.2373	
		676	0.0003				76	0.1657	
		669	0.0156				77	0.1414	
		668	0.0156				Total	2.2759	
		657	0.2022						
		659	0.1474		Sadipur Chhidoli	654	0.2114		
		660	0.0060			663	0.0053		
		661	O. 1992			664	0.1218		
		662	O. 1539			665	0.0880		
		663	O. 1846			667	0.1212		
		664	0.0300			668	0.0073		
		665	0.0232			669	0.0062		
		666	0.0105			670	0.1604		
		Total	4.8270			672	0.1483		
	Jaitwapur	866	0.0089			672/742	0.0078		
	Navarpur	803	0.2583			673	0.0006		
		802	0.1786			681	0.0031		
		801	0.2297			682	0.0138		
		799	0.0009			683	0.0302		
		798	0.0972			Fyawli Minor	0.0179		
		793 Metal Road	0.0239			653	0.0135		
		779	0.0471			605	0.0760		
		777	0.0058			604	0.3350		
		776	0.2459			603	0.0247		
		775	0.1169			602	0.1127		
		774	0.1954			601	0.0121		
		773	0.1374			592	0.0019		
		772	0.1380			588	0.0156		
		771	0.1239			589	0.0568		
		770	0.1835			590	0.0128		
		757	0.0982			591	0.0030		
		756	0.0812			587	0.1169		
		755	0.1617			586	0.0630		
		754	0.0090			585	0.0575		
		753	0.0090			582	0.0079		
		752	0.3791			581	0.2595		
		Total	2.7296						

1	2	3	4	5
Gautam Budh-nagar	Dadri	Sadipur Chhidoli	580	0.1739
			572	0.0076
			570	0.0025
			571	0.0076
			569	0.3609
			568	0.0054
			567	0.0049
			442	0.0105
			563	0.0498
		562 (Sikandara-bad dist.)		0.0028
			472	0.0339
			465	0.0014
			468	0.0030
			442	0.0048
			471	0.0030
			44	0.1419
			43	0.2801
			40	0.0074
			42	0.1176
			41	0.1301
	Dadri	Sadipur Chhidoli	32	0.0094
			33	0.0102
			25	0.3330
			26	0.0022
			20	0.0105
			19	0.0073
			3	0.0176
			2	0.3919
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2435</b>	
		<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>23.9863</b>	

[F. No. L-14014/27/07-GP]

S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2008

क.आ. 105.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में दादरी-बवाना-नांगल पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा, एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग

करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध कर दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, श्री रामावतार पाल, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, जी.टी. आई. पी. ए. आर. सी. बिल्डिंग, सेक्टर-16ए, नोएडा, जिला-गौतम बुद्ध नगर-201301 (उत्तर प्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गांव	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र (हेक्टर)
1	2	3	4	5
गाजियाबाद	हापुर	हसनपुर लोढा	1351	0.0151
			1311	0.1278
			1310	0.3213
			1309	0.4950
			1308	0.0171
			1306	0.3209
			1305	0.2383
			1304	0.1728
			1302	0.0111
			1301	0.1392
			1298	0.1890
		पक्का रास्ता		0.0227
			1194	0.0310
			1195	0.1185
			1196	0.1888
			1200	0.1167
			1201	0.0283
			1202	0.1254
			1203	0.0509
			1207	0.2807
			1208	0.0119
			1209	0.3997
			1210	0.5728
		कच्चा रास्ता		0.0061
			1211	0.0597
			1212	0.0991
			1213	0.0674
			1214	0.1009
			1215	0.1138
			1216	0.0123

1	2	3	4	5
गाजियाबाद	गाजियाबाद	दिनानाथपुर	87	0.1844
		पुथी	86	0.3236
			84	0.0028
			85	0.0405
			81/ब	0.2144
			81/अ	0.1600
			80	0.3007
			79	0.0845
			77	0.0186
			16	0.0006
			15	0.5225
			14	0.0099
			<b>कुल</b>	<b>3.7015</b>
गाजियाबाद	रघुनाथपुर		79	0.0515
			83-A	0.1855
			32	0.0007
			25	0.1371
			<b>कुल</b>	<b>0.3747</b>
गाजियाबाद	पिपलहेडा		307	0.1214
			306	0.3872
			305	0.1880
			308	0.0073
			299	0.0890
			298	0.4801
			297	0.0316
			(कच्चा रास्ता)	
			296	0.1301
			292	0.0179
			291	0.2019
			287	0.0653
			286/अ	0.0250
			288	0.0090
			290	0.3426
			289	0.0516
			274	0.0348
			335	0.2969
			284	0.0244
			(कच्चा रास्ता)	
			271	0.1968
			270	0.2675
			269	0.0667
			266	0.0183
			265	0.0162
			262	0.1061
			263	0.0096

1	2	3	4	5
गाजियाबाद	गाजियाबाद	पिपलहेडा	264	0.0094
			250/ब	0.0003
			251/अ	0.2109
			252-अ	0.1478
			252/ब	0.0063
			249	0.0084
			248	0.0106
			247	0.0291
			246-ब	0.1356
			246-अ	0.0241
			244	0.0159
			245	0.0094
			242-अ	0.0572
			243	0.5069
			238	0.0096
			236	0.0135
			235	0.0180
			216	0.0490
			219	0.2056
			217	0.2539
			213	0.1645
			214	0.0335
			215	0.0085
			पक्का	0.0273
			रास्ता	
			<b>कुल</b>	<b>5.1405</b>
गाजियाबाद	दासना		2719	0.0163
	देहात		2720	0.0006
			2730	0.1676
			2729	0.0102
			2728	0.0030
			2731	0.2545
			2732	0.0024
			2723	0.0045
			2756	0.2619
			2757	0.0247
			2758	0.0078
			2629	0.0057
			2620	0.0306
			2630	0.0095
			2631	0.0120
			2667	0.3978
			2650	0.0092
			2649	0.0461

  

1	2	3	4	5
गाजियाबाद	गाजियाबाद	दासना	2643	0.0557
		देहात	2641	0.2369
			2651	0.0182
			2652	0.0193
			2640	0.1562
			2639	0.0073
			2654	0.1128
			2656	0.0122
			2575	0.0299
			2576	0.0657
			2577	0.4185
			2590	0.0073
			2589	0.1360
			2588	0.0876
			2587	0.0785
			2586	0.0900
			2582	0.4301
			2500	0.0556
			2331	0.0508
			2583	0.0067
			2584	0.0070
			2506	0.0221
			2505	0.0570
			2504	0.0360
			2503	0.1262
			2501	0.0277
			2502	0.0051
			2503	0.0244
			2329	0.0487
			2019/	0.0422
			स्टेट हाइवे	
			2020/	0.0664
			स्टेट हाइवे	
			2021/	0.0287
			स्टेट हाइवे	
			1996	0.0465
			1991	0.0230
			1992	0.0277
			1995	0.0826
			1994	0.0635
			1982	0.0385
			1999	0.0053
			2000	0.0050
			1992	0.0431
			2001	0.3064
			2003	0.2815

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
गाजियाबाद	गाजियाबाद	दासना देहात	2004	0.0217	गाजियाबाद	गाजियाबाद	मसुरी	540	0.0578
		(जारी)	2005	0.0256				कुल	0.0578
			2006	0.0829			कुशालिया	1358	0.3019
			2007	0.0335				1357	0.2367
			2008	0.0096				1356	0.0374
			2009	0.0092				1355	0.0083
			2011	0.3082				1338	0.4652
			2013	0.1030				1341	0.0151
		1833/	0.0179					1342	0.0124
		रेलवे						1350	0.0046
		1832/	0.0214					1349	0.1675
		रेलवे						1343	0.1911
		1831/	0.0518					1336	0.0024
		रेलवे						1335	0.0253
		1824	0.1160					1334	0.0170
		1823	0.1368					1329	0.2156
		1818	0.0292					1330	0.0143
		1817	0.0517					1331	0.4100
		1814	0.0070					1325	0.0197
		1813	0.0105					1324	0.0064
		1811	0.0657					1323/1	0.2865
		1812	0.0595					1322	0.1125
		1810	0.0269					1312	0.0095
		1809	0.1543					1311/1	0.4123
		1808	0.1584					1310	0.0130
		1807	0.0849					1309	0.1867
		1793	0.0225					1308	0.0175
		1794	0.0110					1264	0.0120
		1795	0.1548					1263	0.2657
		नाला	0.0191					1157	0.0530
		1792	0.0910					1156	0.0662
		1791	0.0110					1154	0.0426
		1784	0.0038					(मेटल रोड)	
		रास्ता	0.0274					1153	0.1234
		1783	0.0336					1159	0.1972
		1782	0.1402					1152	0.0836
		1780	0.2752					1151	0.0354
		1777	0.0733					1160	0.0636
		1776	0.0419					1150	0.1601
		1775	0.0211					1147	0.0530
		1774	0.0092					1148मि	0.2292
		1071	0.0024					1141	0.0338
		1072	0.0011					(कच्चा रास्ता)	
		1773	0.0003					1136	0.1188
		1781	0.0301					1135	0.0953
		कुल	7.3088						





1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
गाजियाबाद	गाजियाबाद	कनौजा	606	0.2731	गाजियाबाद	मोदीनगर	महिऊदीनपुर	307	0.0145
		(जारी)	621	0.0543			हिसाली	308	0.0161
			(रास्ता)				(जारी)	322/अ	0.1730
			630	0.5494				322/ब	0.1242
			(इश्न)	0.0238				326/ब	0.2924
			624	0.1276				326/अ	0.0389
			627	0.1384				321	0.1317
			(केनाल)	0.0152				327	0.1423
			625	0.0068				337	0.1935
			626	0.0097				338	0.0012
			<b>कुल</b>	<b>7.9815</b>				339	0.5148
	मोदीनगर	महिऊदीनपुर	503	0.1567				357	0.1077
		हिसाली	502	0.0153				(रेलवे)	
			497	0.0246				343	0.1384
			498	0.1489				342	0.0943
			499	0.0218				341	0.1669
			228	0.0198				344	0.0067
			कच्चा	0.0110				340	0.0273
			रास्ता					(केनाल)	
			485	0.2038				46	0.0007
			483	0.0643				<b>कुल</b>	<b>5.2160</b>
			484	0.1582					
			486	0.6414			असलतनगर	324	0.0110
			479	0.0253				314/	0.3932
			476	0.0250				केनाल	
			467	0.1761				312	0.5904
			466	0.0208				311	0.0349
			465	0.1279				310	0.0499
			463	0.0935				309	0.0302
			460	0.0309				317/अ	0.0009
			462	0.0526				315	0.0480
			461	0.1627				259/	0.0960
			452	0.1599				रास्ता	
			453	0.0004				255	0.0009
			449	0.1281				248	0.0012
			450	0.0125				247	0.0002
			445	0.0002				244	0.1042
			447	0.2068				169/	0.0252
			448	0.0972				केनाल	
			441	0.2087				167/	0.0427
			442	0.0017				केनाल	
			439	0.0117				164/	0.0167
			438	0.0091				केनाल	
			443	0.0147				155/	0.0291
			(आस्फाल्टेड					केनाल	
			रास्ता)						



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
गाजियाबाद	मोदीनगर	नबीपुर	29	0.2095	गाजियाबाद	मोदीनगर	सुल्तानपुर	414अ	0.0281	
		(जारी)	23	0.0365			(जारी)	414ब	0.1320	
		(रास्ता)	21	0.1012				413अ	0.2152	
			28	0.0010				417	0.0226	
			22	0.0065				412अ	0.1272	
			27	0.0018				418अ	0.0863	
			4	0.6057				418ब	0.0092	
			3	0.0203				201	0.0184	
			1	0.0116				(रास्ता)		
		कुल		3.2649				202	0.0051	
	सुल्तानपुर	370	0.3872					(रास्ता)		
		365अ	0.0829					187	0.0047	
		366	0.0072					194	0.0474	
		367	0.0061					200	0.1942	
		369	0.1883					199	0.1577	
		368	0.0001					186अ	0.0300	
		371	0.0238					198	0.2281	
		(रास्ता)						197अ	0.6647	
		372	0.0239					195अ	0.2219	
		(टीकरी						193	0.0089	
		विशाखा)						192अ	0.1678	
		373	0.0136					191अ	0.1549	
		(टीकरी						191ब	0.0008	
		विशाखा)						190अ	0.2040	
		375	0.0002					190ब	0.0010	
		376	0.0016					196	0.0094	
		377	0.4292					कुल	5.8091	
		378	0.0084					किसनचंदपुर	44	0.3585
		381ब	0.1629					पट्टी	46	0.3657
		381अ	0.0246						15	0.0061
		383	0.1296						26	0.0867
		382	0.1312						18	0.0064
		384	0.0092						16	1.3075
		385	0.0088						17	0.0161
		386ब	0.1890					कुल	2.1469	
		386अ	0.4768					मनौली	392	0.0146
		396	0.0104						393	0.0069
		397	0.3208						398	0.1511
		409	0.0156						397	0.0044
		410	0.0440						400	0.0174
		423अ	0.0030						401	0.0105
		422	0.0006					सुल्तानपुर		
		416अ	0.0107					माइनोर		
		416ब	0.1177							
		415अ	0.1085							
		415ब	0.1334							



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
गाजियाबाद	मोदीनगर	हुसैनपुर	340	0.0195	गाजियाबाद	मोदीनगर	रूहेल्लापुर	492	0.0170
			341	0.1371				491	0.0993
			343	0.0049				490	0.0057
			342	0.0210				489	0.0716
			345	0.1591				488	0.0518
			339(707)	0.0281				487	0.0301
			339	0.2500				486	0.0164
			352	0.0159				485	0.0069
			354	0.4811				484	0.0001
			360	0.2424				480	0.0175
			364	0.0024				477	0.0779
			365	0.1551				478	0.0061
			366	0.1322				479	0.1274
			363	0.0001				476	0.0062
			कुल	3.5768				462	0.0123
		रूहेल्लापुर	699	0.0104				1	0.0085
			539	0.0100				कुल	2.0920
			681	0.2743			बिहग	1	0.0140
			682	0.0355				562	0.0100
			680	0.0027				563	0.1737
			679	0.0023				561	0.0032
			678	0.0340				560	0.0089
			677	0.0274				562	0.0051
			676	0.0198				(कच्चा रास्ता)	
			675	0.0115				565	0.0128
			674	0.0039				566	0.0123
			606	0.0204				567	0.0150
			553	0.0421				583	0.0093
			554	0.0202				(कच्चा रास्ता)	
			555	0.0386				584	0.0281
			557	0.0518				582	0.0083
			558	0.1062				568	0.4321
			559	0.1030				575	0.2561
			580	0.0187				578	0.2579
			(कच्चा रास्ता)					579	0.1586
			560	0.0062				577	0.2226
			561	0.0058				574	0.0111
			570	0.0007				532	0.0123
			569	0.0804				496	0.0133
			568	0.1447				495	0.0085
			567	0.0044				514	0.0079
			572	0.0060				488	0.0436
			573	0.1062				489	0.0637
			574	0.1945				490	0.1860
			575	0.1547				491	0.0711
			576	0.0004				484	0.4367

	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
गाजियाबाद	मोदीनगर	बिहगं	471	0.0114		गाजियाबाद	मोदीनगर	नेकपुर	1319	0.0072
			472	0.0114				सबितनगर	(कच्चा रास्ता)	
			<b>कुल</b>	<b>2.5049</b>					1327	0.0013
	नेकपुर		1950	0.0084					1326	0.1274
	सबितनगर		(कच्चा रास्ता)						1320	0.1333
			1949	0.0591					1324	0.0204
			1943	0.0238					1321	0.0430
			1903	0.3172					1323/ 2085	0.0048
			1904	0.1418					1322	0.0292
			1905	0.1834					1439	0.0183
			1906/अ	0.0817					(कच्चा रास्ता)	
			1907	0.0295					1731/ब	0.2714
			1908	0.0003					1730	0.1580
			1939	0.6880					1729	0.1989
			1938	0.1182					1728	0.0247
			1878	0.0120					1724	0.0187
			(कच्चा रास्ता)						1721/अ	0.4429
			1877	0.0195					1722	0.0188
			1794/ब	0.2190					1723	0.1038
			1793	0.0018					1688	0.0033
			1792	0.0846					1687	0.0056
			1791	0.2394					1686	0.0156
			1720	0.0011					1445	0.0221
			(कच्चा रास्ता)						(मेटल रास्ता)	
			1269	0.0029					1443	0.0221
			1270	0.0001					144/ब	0.0214
			1295	0.0935					111	0.0466
			1296	0.0096					144/अ	0.0928
			1297	0.0011					145/अ	0.0055
			1294	0.1377					141	0.0151
			1293	0.1360					143/अ	0.1680
			1292/अ	0.1597					142/अ	0.2642
			1291	0.0674					142/ब	0.1650
			1290/अ	0.0003					188	0.0157
			1290/ब	0.0023					189	0.0177
			1299	0.0095					182	0.4257
			(कच्चा रास्ता)						184	0.2244
			1300	0.0206					181	0.0255
			1314/ब	0.0145					180	0.0481
			1315/अ	0.0544					179	0.0390
			1316/अ	0.0782					307	0.0384
			1316/ब	0.0181					308	0.0756
			1317	0.1846					319	0.1391
			1318/अ	0.1741					320	0.0898

1	2	3	4	5
गाजियाबाद	मोदीनगर	नेकपुर	321	0.0931
		सबितनगर	322	0.0056
			323	0.0032
			346	0.0369
			347	0.0339
			344	0.0062
			324	0.0036
			345	0.1144
			331	0.1628
			332	0.0286
			335	0.0112
			474	0.1347
			473	0.1617
			472	0.1697
			471	0.0009
			470	0.1275
			469	0.0001
			502	0.2479
			503	0.3062
			517	0.3627
			523	0.2201
			524	0.0821
			522	0.0732
			531	0.0234
			532	0.3786
			533	0.0048
कुल			9.7952	

[फाईल सं. एल-14014/27/07-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मंडल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2008

S.O. 105.—Whereas it appears to the Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas through Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline project in the state of Uttar Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by GAIL (India) Limited;

And, whereas it appears to the Government of India that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962) the Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date of which the copies of the notification issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Ramavtar Pal, Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, GTI, PARC Building, Plot No. 24, Sector-16A, Noida, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar-201301 (U.P.)

## SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for ROU (in Hectares)
1	2	3	4	5
Gaziabad	Hapur	Hasanpur Lodha	1351	0.0151
			1311	0.1278
			1310	0.3213
			1309	0.4950
			1308	0.0171
			1306	0.3209
			1305	0.2383
			1304	0.1728
			1302	0.0111
			1301	0.1392
			1298	0.1890
			Asphalt Road	0.0227
			1194	0.0310
			1195	0.1185
			1196	0.1888
			1200	0.1167
			1201	0.0283
			1202	0.1254
			1203	0.0509
			1207	0.2807
			1208	0.0119
			1209	0.3997
			1210	0.5728
			Cart Track	0.0061
			1211	0.0597
			1212	0.0991
			1213	0.0674
			1214	0.1009
			1215	0.1138
			1216	0.0123
			1217	0.1545
			1218	0.2108





1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Gaziabad	Gaziabad	Pipleda	252/B	0.0063	Gaziabad	Gaziabad	Dasna	2654	0.1128
			249	0.0084			Dehat	2656	0.0122
			248	0.0106				2575	0.0299
			247	0.0291				2576	0.0657
			246-B	0.1356				2577	0.4185
			246-A	0.0241				2590	0.0073
			244	0.0159				2589	0.1360
			245	0.0094				2588	0.0876
			242-A	0.0572				2587	0.0785
			243	0.5069				2586	0.0900
			238	0.0096				2582	0.4301
			236	0.0135				2500	0.0556
			235	0.0180				2331	0.0508
			216	0.0490				2583	0.0067
			219	0.2056				2584	0.0070
			217	0.2539				2506	0.0221
			213	0.1645				2505	0.0570
			214	0.0335				2504	0.0360
			215	0.0085				2503	0.1262
			Ashp-	0.0273				2501	0.0277
			halt Road					2502	0.0051
			Total	5.1405				2503	0.0244
		Dasna	2719	0.0163				2329	0.0487
		Dehat	2720	0.0006				2019-SH	0.0422
			2730	0.1676				2020-SH	0.0664
			2729	0.0102				2021-SH	0.0287
			2728	0.0030				1996	0.0465
			2731	0.2545				1991	0.0230
			2732	0.0024				1992	0.0277
			2723	0.0045				1995	0.0826
			2756	0.2619				1994	0.0635
			2757	0.0247				1982	0.0385
			2758	0.0078				1999	0.0053
			2629	0.0057				2000	0.0050
			2620	0.0306				1992	0.0431
			2630	0.0095				2001	0.3064
			2631	0.0120				2003	0.2815
			2667	0.3978				2004	0.0217
			2650	0.0092				2005	0.0256
			2649	0.0461				2006	0.0829
			2643	0.0557				2007	0.0335
			2641	0.2369				2008	0.0096
			2651	0.0182				2009	0.0092
			2652	0.0193				2011	0.3082
			2640	0.1562				2013	0.1030
			2639	0.0073				1833-	0.0179
								RL Y	



[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Ghaziabad	Modinagar	Muhiud-	228	0.0198	Ghaziabad	Modinagar	Asalat-	324	0.0110
		dinpur	Cart	0.0110			nagar	314-	0.3932
		Hisauli	Track					Canal	
			485	0.2038				312	0.5904
			483	0.0643				311	0.0349
			484	0.1582				310	0.0499
			486	0.6414				309	0.0302
			479	0.0253				317-A	0.0009
			476	0.0250				315	0.0480
			467	0.1761				259-	0.0960
			466	0.0208				(Road)	
			465	0.1279				255	0.0009
			463	0.0935				248	0.0012
			460	0.0309				247	0.0002
			462	0.0526				244	0.1042
			461	0.1627				169-	0.0252
			452	0.1599				Canal	
			453	0.0004				167-	0.0427
			449	0.1281				Canal	
			450	0.0125				164-	0.0167
			445	0.0002				Canal	
			447	0.2068				155-	0.0291
			448	0.0972				Canal	
			441	0.2087				154-	0.0334
			442	0.0017				Canal	
			439	0.0117				144	0.1159
			438	0.0091				243	0.0485
			443	0.0147				245	0.0480
			(Asphalt Road)					242	0.1115
			307	0.0145				239	0.1586
			308	0.0161				232	0.1633
			322/A	0.1730				233	0.0567
			322/B	0.1242				231	0.0804
			326/B	0.2924				201	0.0686
			326/A	0.0389				194	0.1047
			321	0.1317				195	0.1726
			327	0.1423				196	0.1673
			337	0.1935				197	0.0308
			338	0.0012				198	0.0001
			339	0.5148				189-	0.0273
			357	0.1077				Road	
			(Railway)					183-B	0.1116
			343	0.1384				183-A	0.3903
			342	0.0943				182-A	0.0137
			341	0.1669				182-B	0.1016
			344	0.0067				180-FC	0.0097
			340	0.0273				179	0.1951
			(Canal)					178	0.0071
			46	0.0007					
			Total	5.2160					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Ghaziabad	Modinagar Asalat-nagar	175-FC	0.0171		Ghaziabad	Modinagar Nabipur		418	0.3120
		176	0.0075					417	0.0263
		174	0.0729					421	0.3615
		Total	3.7890					416	0.0004
	Modinagar Basant-pur Saitli	185	0.0354					495	0.3251
		184	0.4150					494	0.0740
		183	0.0150					493	0.0059
		172	0.4965					(Cart Track)	
		170	0.0103					492/A	0.1730
		Road						490	0.3069
		148	0.0596					484	0.0115
		147	0.2314					(Asphalted Road)	
		Total	1.2631					471	0.0082
	Modinagar Sobhapur	150	0.0383					(Asphalted Road)	
		149	0.2044					469	0.0001
		79	0.0364					(Road)	
		80	0.0550					472	0.6531
		78	0.0452					30	0.0128
		75	0.2435					(ODR Metal Road)	
		76	0.0222					29	0.2095
		73	0.0012					23	0.0365
		74	0.0854					(Road)	
		87	0.0439					21	0.1012
		86/B	0.1251					28	0.0010
		88	0.0975					22	0.0065
		89	0.2715					27	0.0018
		90	0.1070					4	0.6057
		91	0.0097					3	0.0203
		93	0.0628					1	0.0116
		94	0.0412					Total	3.2649
		96	0.0276			Modinagar Sultanpur		370	0.3872
		95	0.1183					365A	0.0829
		107	0.0614					366	0.0072
		100	0.0218					367	0.0061
		103	0.0173					369	0.1883
		106	0.0341					368	0.0001
		105	0.0707					371	0.0238
		62	0.0243					(Road)	
		64	0.0120					372	0.0239
		27	0.2620					(Tikri Dis.)	
		31	0.1354					373	0.0136
		32	0.0010					(Tikri Dis.)	
		14	0.0070					375	0.0002
		Total	2.2834					376	0.0016
								377	0.4292
								378	0.0084
								381B	0.1629

1	2	3	4	5
Gaziabad	Modinagar Sultanpur	381A	0.0246	
		383	0.1296	
		382	0.1312	
		384	0.0092	
		385	0.0088	
		386B	0.1890	
		386A	0.4768	
		396	0.0104	
		397	0.3208	
		409	0.0156	
		410	0.0440	
		423A	0.0030	
		422	0.0006	
		416A	0.0107	
		416B	0.1177	
		415A	0.1085	
		415B	0.1334	
		414A	0.0281	
		414B	0.1320	
		413A	0.2152	
		417	0.0226	
		412A	0.1272	
		418A	0.0863	
		418B	0.0092	
		201 (Road)	0.0184	
		202 (Road)	0.0051	
		187	0.0047	
		194	0.0474	
		200	0.1942	
		199	0.1577	
		186A	0.0300	
		198	0.2281	
		197A	0.6647	
		195A	0.2219	
		193	0.0089	
		192A	0.1678	
		191A	0.1549	
		191B	0.0008	
		190A	0.2040	
		190B	0.0010	
		196	0.0094	
		Total	5.8091	

  

1	2	3	4	5
Gaziabad	Modinagar Kishan-	44	0.3585	
	chandpur	46	0.3657	
	Patti	15	0.0061	
		26	0.0867	
		18	0.0064	
		16	1.3075	
		17	0.0161	
		Total	2.1469	
	Modinagar Manauli	392	0.0146	
		393	0.0069	
		398	0.1511	
		397	0.0044	
		400	0.0174	
		401	0.0105	
		(Sultanpur minor)		
		402	0.0101	
		(Sultanpur minor)		
		403	0.0128	
		404	0.1447	
		382(636)	0.0375	
		383	0.0111	
		381	0.2832	
		380	0.0123	
		378	0.0247	
		379	0.2228	
		386	0.0155	
		Total	0.9795	
	Modinagar Sultan	616	0.0141	
	Nagar	618	0.1533	
	Chhajjupur	(617)	0.0215	
	Ashpalt Road			
		613	0.0091	
		612	0.1012	
		611	0.1287	
		608	0.0531	
		607	0.1147	
		606	0.0139	
		595	0.0010	
		594	0.0514	
		593	0.0711	
		592(663)	0.0126	
		592	0.1337	
		618	0.0350	
		619	0.0191	
		268	0.2124	
		278	0.0202	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Ghaziabad	Modinagar Nagar	285	0.0098		Ghaziabad	Modinagar Husainpur	321	0.0964	
	Chhajjupur	289	0.3748				Brick Road	0.0148	
		290	0.0109				322	0.4486	
		291	0.0126				323	0.0148	
		295	0.1144				324	0.2854	
		296	0.1994				327	0.0114	
		294	0.1457				328	0.0391	
		299	0.0290				329	0.0536	
		(Cart Track)					331(723)	0.0094	
		301	0.0003				331	0.0159	
		561	0.0024				332	0.3169	
		(Cart Track)					334	0.0163	
		381	0.1177				(Cart Track)		
		382	0.0081				340	0.0195	
		380	0.1460				341	0.1371	
		378	0.0110				343	0.0049	
		377	0.0697				342	0.0210	
		376	0.0016				345	0.1591	
		375	0.0379				339(707)	0.0281	
		374	0.0002				339	0.2500	
		360	0.0069				352	0.0159	
		361	0.0750				354	0.4811	
		362	0.1174				360	0.2424	
		363	0.0542				364	0.0024	
		364	0.1441				365	0.1551	
		353	0.0513				366	0.1322	
		366	0.1205				363	0.0001	
		341	0.0097				Total	3.5768	
		(Drain)							
		367	0.0048						
		Total	3.0413						
	Husainpur	303	0.0001			Modinagar Ruhellapur	699	0.0104	
		305	0.0799				539	0.0100	
		306	0.0472				681	0.2743	
		307	0.0353				682	0.0355	
		308	0.0367				680	0.0027	
		309	0.0086				679	0.0023	
		310	0.0754				678	0.0340	
		313	0.0543				677	0.0274	
		311	0.0106				676	0.0198	
		318	0.0076				675	0.0115	
		319	0.1154				674	0.0039	
		Brick Road	0.0248				606	0.0204	
		320	0.0935				553	0.0421	
		301	0.0106				554	0.0202	
		302	0.0051				555	0.0386	
							557	0.0518	
							558	0.1062	

1	2	3	4	5
Ghaziabad	Modinagar	Ruhellapur	559.	0.1030
			580	0.0187
			(Cart Track)	
			560	0.0062
			561	0.0058
			570	0.0007
			569	0.0804
			568	0.1447
			567	0.0044
			572	0.0060
			573	0.1062
			574	0.1945
			575	0.1547
			576	0.0004
			492	0.0170
			491	0.0993
			490	0.0057
			489	0.0716
			488	0.0518
			487	0.0301
			486	0.0164
			485	0.0069
			484	0.0001
			480	0.0175
			477	0.0779
			478	0.0061
			479	0.1274
			476	0.0062
			462	0.0123
			1	0.0085
			Total	2.0920
	Modinagar	Bihang	1	0.0140
			562	0.0100
			563	0.1737
			561	0.0032
			560	0.0089
			562	0.0051
			(Cart Track)	
			565	0.0128
			566	0.0123
			567	0.0150
			583	0.0093
			(Cart Track)	
			584	0.0281
			582	0.0083
			568	0.4321

  

1	2	3	4	5
Ghaziabad	Modinagar	Bihang	575	0.2561
			578	0.2579
			579	0.1586
			577	0.2226
			574	0.0111
			532	0.0123
			496	0.0133
			495	0.0085
			514	0.0079
			488	0.0436
			489	0.0637
			490	0.1860
			491	0.0711
			484	0.4367
			471	0.0114
			472	0.0114
			Total	2.5049
	Modinagar	Nekpur	1950	0.0084
		Sabitnagar	(Cart Track)	
			1949	0.0591
			1943	0.0238
			1903	0.3172
			1904	0.1418
			1905	0.1834
			1906/A	0.0817
			1907	0.0295
			1908	0.0003
			1939	0.6880
			1938	0.1182
			1878	0.0120
			(Cart Track)	
			1877	0.0195
			1794/B	0.2190
			1793	0.0018
			1792	0.0846
			1791	0.2394
			1720	0.0011
			(Cart Track)	
			1269	0.0029
			1270	0.0001
			1295	0.0935
			1296	0.0096
			1297	0.0011
			1294	0.1377
			1293	0.1360
			1292/A	0.1597



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Gaziabad	Modinagar	Nekpur	1291	0.0674	Gaziabad	Modinagar	Nekpur	142/ A	0.2642
		Sabitnaga	1290/ A	0.0003			Sabitnaga	142/B	0.1650
			1290/B	0.0023				188	0.0157
			1299	0.0095				189	0.0177
			(Cart Track)					182	0.4257
			1300	0.0206				184	0.2244
			1314/B	0.0145				181	0.0255
			1315/A	0.0544				180	0.0481
			1316/A	0.0782				179	0.0390
			1316/B	0.0181				307	0.0384
			1317	0.1846				308	0.0756
			1318/A	0.1741				319	0.1391
			1319	0.0072				320	0.0898
			(Cart Track)					321	0.0931
			1327	0.0013				322	0.0056
			1326	0.1274				323	0.0032
			1320	0.1333				346	0.0369
			1324	0.0204				347	0.0339
			1321	0.0430				344	0.0062
			1323/	0.0048				324	0.0036
			2085					345	0.1144
			1322	0.0292				331	0.1628
			1439	0.0183				332	0.0286
			(Cart Track)					335	0.0112
			1731/B	0.2714				474	0.1347
			1730	0.1580				473	0.1617
			1729	0.1989				472	0.1697
			1728	0.0247				471	0.0009
			1724	0.0187				470	0.1275
			1721/A	0.4429				469	0.0001
			1722	0.0188				502	0.2479
			1723	0.1038				503	0.3062
			1688	0.0033				517	0.3627
			1687	0.0056				523	0.2201
			1686	0.0156				524	0.0821
			1445	0.0221				522	0.0732
			(Metal Road)					531	0.0234
			1443	0.0221				532	0.3786
			144/B	0.0214				533	0.0048
			111	0.0466				Total	9.7952
			144/A	0.0928				GRAND TOTAL	79.2797
			145/A	0.0055					
			141	0.0151					
			143/A	0.1680					

[F. No. L-14014/27/07-G.P.]

S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 106.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में दादरी-बवाना-नांगल पाइपलाईन परियोजना के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा, एक पाइपलाईन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाईन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध कर दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिनों के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाईन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, श्री रामावतार पाल, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, जी.टी. आई. पी.ए.आर.सी. बिल्डिंग, सेक्टर-16ए, नोएडा, जिला-गौतम बुद्ध नगर-201301 (उत्तर प्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गांव	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र (हेक्टर)
1	2	3	4	5
बागपत	खेकरा	गौना	639	1.6016
			640	0.0150
			641	0.2662
			642	0.0060
			622/743	0.0283
			614	0.4761
			622	0.0694
			615	0.2585
			617	0.0120
			616	0.0758
			612	0.0057
			611	0.0075
			610	0.2106
			605	0.0296
			613	0.0040
			598	0.2032
			606	0.2044
			597	0.1684
			595	0.0056

1	2	3	4	5
बागपत	खेकरा	गौना	596	0.0152
			594	0.2244
			593	0.2108
			592	0.0290
			591	0.0014
			517	0.1411
			518	0.1806
			503	0.0100
			520	0.0725
			521	0.0489
			552	0.0574
			551	0.1808
			528	0.4770
			529	0.1128
			533	0.0150
			532	0.2021
			534	0.0064
			531	0.0456
			157	0.0678
			156	0.2764
			155	0.2890
			102	0.0100
			103	0.0356
			104	0.3455
			105	0.0153
			108	0.0275
			107	0.2688
			106	0.0174
			125	0.3446
			17(कच्चा रास्ता)	0.0167
			19	0.2382
			18	0.2123
			16	0.1945
			14	0.3842
			13	0.1319
			15	0.0067
			10	0.2079
			9	0.2158
			8	0.0077
			7	0.0077
			कुल	9.0008
		लहचौड़ा	205	0.6947
			206	0.2191
			203	0.0063
			(फिल्ड चैनल)	
			202	0.0178
			(फिल्ड कच्चा रास्ता)	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
बागपत	खेकरा	लहचौडा	135	0.2298	बागपत	खेकरा	खेला	521	0.4669
			136	0.1570				489	0.0117
			138	0.1595				(फिल्ड चैनल)	
			137	0.1283				483	0.1525
			139	0.0083				484	0.1404
			(कच्चा रास्ता)					485	0.2173
			123	0.2862				486	0.1515
			122	0.0072				455	0.0059
			(फिल्ड चैनल)					(फिल्ड कच्चा रास्ता)	
			120	0.2969				452	0.0070
			121	0.0418				(फिल्ड चैनल)	
			(कच्चा रास्ता)					451	0.1668
			145	0.0165				449	0.0308
			(फिल्ड चैनल)					450	0.3049
			116	0.0043				318	0.0251
			(फिल्ड चैनल)					(बिक्र रास्ता)	
			146	0.0012				319	0.0947
			151	0.0002				398	0.0699
			(फिल्ड चैनल)					399	0.0710
			115	0.1444				400	0.5971
			152	0.0194				402	0.0209
			112	0.0142				(फिल्ड चैनल)	
			(बिक्र रास्ता)					404	0.0253
			29	0.4368				405	0.2023
			23	0.2020				407	0.1941
			22	0.0131				408	0.1070
			(फिल्ड चैनल)					396	0.0104
			21	0.0062				391	0.1036
			(कच्चा रास्ता)					390	0.0834
			19	0.1097				389	0.1138
			18	0.0166				388	0.0944
			17	0.0970				387	0.0975
			16	0.1014				381	0.2502
			15	0.0766				380	0.0063
			13	0.1168				(फिल्ड चैनल)	
			12	0.0626				379	0.0297
			<b>कुल</b>	<b>3.6919</b>				411	0.0380
		खेला	529	0.0144				(आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता)	
			577	0.0113				415	0.0846
			538	0.1879				414	0.0076
			539	0.1158				(फिल्ड चैनल)	
			537	0.2421				413	0.3330
			526	0.0165				412	0.0470
			(बिक्र कच्चा रास्ता)					205(रास्ता)	0.0527
			525	0.0060				<b>कुल</b>	<b>5.0093</b>
			(फिल्ड चैनल)						

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
बागपत	खेकरा	नागला बहेरी	206 अ	0.0019	बागपत	खेकरा	राबन उर्फ 386 मि		0.0097
			205	0.0134			बरागांव	384	0.3239
			(आस्फुटेड रास्ता)					365	0.0667
			3	0.3856				364	0.0093
			2बा	0.1340				363	0.0489
			1	0.3310				362	0.0049
			4	0.0566				361	0.0795
			5	0.2692				338	1.0061
			कुल	1.1916				337	0.0132
		राबन उर्फ	769 मि.	0.3532				334/1	0.2685
		बरागांव	768/अ	0.8246				333	0.0356
			768/ब	0.0546				326	0.0232
			763 मि.	0.0199				314	0.2345
			770 मि.	0.0053				313	0.3604
			740	0.3883				312 ब	0.0344
			762	0.0227				कुल	9.5763
			761	0.0040			खेकरा रूरल	1729/बा	0.1841
			756	0.0038				1729/अ	0.0615
			751	0.0263				1728	0.3504
			750	0.6249				1732	0.0019
			748 मि.	0.0095				1734	0.0011
			746	0.0156				1743	0.0519
				0.0156				1725	0.0083
			(फिल्ड कच्चा रास्ता)					1724	0.0084
			738	0.3840				1723	0.1568
			739	0.0078				1721/अ	0.1047
			728/ब	0.4320				1721/ब	0.3812
			728/अ	0.4920				1745	0.0106
			727	0.3960				1846	0.0059
			725	0.0067				1746	0.0076
			(फिल्ड कच्चा रास्ता)					1696/अ	0.2027
			724	0.4406				1695	0.0118
			723	0.0085				1693	0.2513
			720	0.2292				1692/अ	0.1487
			721 मि	0.1712				1692/ब	0.0675
			717	0.0193				1687	0.2433
			507	0.4608				1686	0.2002
			506(कच्चा रास्ता)	0.0136				1685	0.0122
			503	0.3358				1684	0.1924
			170	0.0228				1683	0.0907
			410/अ	0.1100				1681/अ	0.1786
			410/ब	0.7650				1680	0.2801
			402	0.0094				1679	0.0181
			387	0.3845				1661	0.1918

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
बागपत	खेकरा	खेकरा रूरल	1662	0.0060	बागपत	खेकरा	खेकरा रूरल	322/	0.0126
			1672	0.0061				आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता	
			1669	0.0165				317	0.1824
			1671	0.0099				318	0.0215
			1668	0.2605				319/रेलवे	0.0121
			1666	0.2049				359/रेलवे	0.0445
			1663	0.3331				265/रेलवे	0.0052
			1545	0.0339				365/रेलवे	0.0520
			1573/अ	0.1998				260	0.2248
			1572/अ	0.1960				258	0.4454
			1572/ब	0.1560				261	0.0265
			1570	0.0101				253	0.0181
			1569	0.0176				214	0.0071
			1548/अ	0.3687				215	0.1958
			1548/ब	0.0259				217	0.2584
			1549/अ	0.3768				212/अ	0.3240
			1549/ब	0.0100				223	0.0067
			1550	0.1120				226/अ	0.1755
			1551	0.0391				227/ब	0.0419
			1552	0.1585				227/अ	0.0817
			1553	0.1240				195/ब	0.1941
			1528/केनाल	0.0385				195/अ	0.0018
			1487	0.1249				194/अ	0.0621
			1588	0.0471				192/अ	0.1669
			1380	0.0608				192/ब	0.1075
			1379	0.0603				193/अ	0.0422
			1381/डेइन	0.1054				87/अ	0.4126
			1387	0.0164				513	0.0417
			1382/अ	0.3544				511	0.0098
			1382/ब	0.4018				512/अ	0.1189
			1383	0.2750				512/ब	0.0292
			1398	0.0180				514	0.0760
			1399	0.0120				515	0.0069
			1406	0.2234				519/ब	0.0441
			1405	0.2361				85/ब	0.1793
			1404	0.0045				526/अ	0.1870
			1403	0.0045				524	0.0077
			1410	0.0107				525/अ	0.0346
			355	0.1535				525/ब	0.4290
			346	0.0130				530	0.0093
			345	0.4376				574/अ	0.0259
			354	0.0040				574/ब	0.0572
			353	0.0347				575/ब	0.0317
			347	0.1168				575/अ	0.5721
			323/	0.0136					
			आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता						

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	खेकरा	खेकरा रूरल	572	0.0622		खेकरा	काठा	1177	0.0829
			571/अ	0.0375				1172	0.0506
			579/अ	0.1797				1173	0.0479
			579/ब	0.2760				1174	0.0442
			580	0.0443				1175	0.0368
			564	0.0070				1311	0.0277
			569	0.0064				1171	0.0155
			563	0.2189				1312	0.1088
			562/अ	0.0458				1410	0.1200
			562/ब	0.4090				1313	0.0453
			581	0.1932				1409	0.1848
			582	0.0224				1316	0.0731
			583/अ	0.0252				1317	0.0504
			583/ब	0.0241				1318	0.1107
			560	0.0096				1407	0.0211
			<b>कुल</b>	<b>15.4012</b>				1320	0.0358
								1323	0.1442
								1324	0.1403
		आनन्दपुर	282/अ	1.0529				1014	0.0071
			274	0.0297				1013	0.1433
			<b>कुल</b>	<b>1.0826</b>				1010	0.0021
								1011	0.0608
		काठा	2520	0.0478				1012	0.0709
			2775	0.0448				1039	0.0682
			2774	0.4410				1040	0.0709
			2773	0.0175				1005	0.0209
			2769	0.2851				1004	0.0824
			2770	0.0531				1003	0.0436
			2771	0.0003				1001	0.0378
			2765	0.2690				1002	0.0860
			2764	0.1888				1068	0.0589
			2763	0.1872				1069	0.2145
			2755	0.1432				1073	0.0015
			2731	0.1810				1070	0.1376
			2730	0.5024				1071	0.1111
			2714/ब	0.0821				939	0.1134
			2713	0.0087				937	0.0656
			2712	0.0837				938	0.0026
			2711	0.0219				900	0.0718
			2710	0.0289				903	0.1147
			2709	0.0213				904	0.0005
			2708	0.0150				902	0.0465
			2707	0.0016				906	0.1321
			2706/ब	0.0031				907	0.1946
			2704	0.0022				908	0.0570
			1178	0.0007				872	0.0004
			1176	0.0020				871	0.0192

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	खेकरा	काठा	869	0.0104		खेकरा	मवीकलां बाग्यार	1600	0.0986
			868	0.1012				1595/अ	0.2313
			867	0.0113				1595/ब	0.0662
			866	0.0518				1539	0.0336
			865	0.0824				1538	0.0405
			864	0.0222				1537	0.0213
			863	0.0443				1531	0.0664
			862	0.0508				1536	0.0062
			861	0.1161				1532	0.0965
			846	0.0283				1530	0.0106
			844	0.1756				1529	0.0498
			843	0.0730				1533	0.0418
			84/कच्चा रास्ता	0.0319				1534	0.0264
			800	0.0073				1527	0.0054
			799	0.0511				1528	0.1385
			798	0.0940				1506	0.2340
			797	0.0287				1470	0.0237
			<b>कुल</b>	<b>6.9889</b>				1469	0.0133
		मवीकलां बाग्यार	1692	0.0538				1468	0.0081
			1691	0.3417				1471	0.1466
			1687/ब	0.1293				1473	0.0010
			1687/अ	0.1212				1472	0.0061
			1686	0.0120				1441	0.0355
			1685	0.0120				1440	0.2150
			1644/ब	0.2359				रास्ता	0.0484
			1644/अ	0.4318				<b>कुल</b>	<b>5.2975</b>
			1643/अ	0.4257				[फा. सं एल-14014/27/07-जी.पी.]	
			1642/अ	0.1845				एस. बी. मंडल, अवसर सचिव	
			1642/ब	0.0225				New Delhi, the 15th January, 2008	
			1637	0.1242				S.O. 106.—Whereas it appears to the Government	
			1631	0.0056				of India that it is necessary in public interest that for trans-	
			1630	0.0055				portation of natural gas through Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	
			1629/ब	0.0558				pipeline project in the state of Uttar Pradesh, a pipeline	
			1629/अ	0.1110				should be laid by GAIL (India) Limited;	
			1626/अ	0.1864				And, whereas it appears to the Government of	
			1625/अ	0.4270				India that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is	
			1625/ब	0.0079				necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under	
			1624	0.1361				which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which	
			1623	0.0380				is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.	
			1622	0.0362				Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by	
			स्टेट हाईवे/रास्ता	0.0989				sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals	
			1602	0.0771				Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962,	
			1601	0.1683				(50 of 1962) the Government of India hereby declares its	
			1594	0.1839				intention to acquire the right of user therein.	

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date of which the copies of the notification issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Ramaytar Pal, Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, GTI, PARC Building, Plot No. 24, Sector-16A, Noida, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar-201301 (U.P.)

### SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for ROU (in Hectares)
1	2	3	4	5
Bagpat	Khekra	Gauna	639	1.6016
			640	0.0150
			641	0.2662
			642	0.0060
			622/743	0.0283
			614	0.4761
			622	0.0694
			615	0.2585
			617	0.0120
			616	0.0758
			612	0.0057
			611	0.0075
			610	0.2106
			605	0.0296
			613	0.0040
			598	0.2032
			606	0.2044
			597	0.1684
			595	0.0056
			596	0.0152
			594	0.2244
			593	0.2108
			592	0.0290
			591	0.0014
			517	0.1411
			518	0.1806
			503	0.0100
			520	0.0725
			521	0.0489
			552	0.0574
			551	0.1808
			528	0.4770
			529	0.1128

1	2	3	4	5			
Bagpat	Khekra	Gauna	533	0.0150			
			532	0.2021			
			534	0.0064			
			531	0.0456			
			157	0.0678			
			156	0.2764			
			155	0.2890			
			102	0.0100			
			103	0.0356			
			104	0.3455			
			105	0.0153			
			108	0.0275			
			107	0.2688			
			106	0.0174			
			125	0.3446			
			17(Cart Track)	0.0167			
			19	0.2382			
			18	0.2123			
			16	0.1945			
			14	0.3842			
			13	0.1319			
			15	0.0067			
			10	0.2079			
			9	0.2158			
			8	0.0077			
			7	0.0077			
						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.0008</b>
			Lahchauda			205	0.6947
						206	0.2191
						203	0.0063
						(Field Channel)	
						202	0.0178
						(Field Cart Track)	
135	0.2298						
136	0.1570						
138	0.1595						
137	0.1283						
139	0.0083						
(Cart Track)							
123	0.2862						
122	0.0072						
(Field Channel)							
120	0.2969						
121	0.0418						
			(Cart Track)				



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Bagpat	Khekra	Lahchauda	145	0.0165	Bagpat	Khekra	Khaila	450	0.3049
			(Field Channel)					318	0.0251
			116	0.0043				(Brick Road)	
			(Field Channel)					319	0.0947
			146	0.0012				398	0.0699
			151	0.0002				399	0.0710
			(Field Channel)					400	0.5971
			115	0.1444				402	0.0209
			152	0.0194				(Field Channel)	
			112	0.0142				404	0.0253
			(Brick Road)					405	0.2023
			29	0.4368				407	0.1941
			23	0.2020				408	0.1070
			22	0.0131				396	0.0104
			(Field Channel)					391	0.1036
			21	0.0062				390	0.0834
			(Cart Track)					389	0.1138
			19	0.1097				388	0.0944
			18	0.0166				387	0.0975
			17	0.0970				381	0.2502
			16	0.1014				380	0.0063
			15	0.0766				(Field Channel)	
			13	0.1168				379	0.0297
			12	0.0626				411	0.0380
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.6919</b>				(Asphalted Road)	
		Khaila	529	0.0144				415	0.0846
			577	0.0113				414	0.0076
			538	0.1879				(Field Channel)	
			539	0.1158				413	0.3330
			537	0.2421				412	0.0470
			526	0.0165				205 (Road)	0.0527
			(Brick Cart Track)					<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.0093</b>
			525	0.0060				206 A	0.0019
			(Field Channel)					205	0.0134
			521	0.4669				(Asphalted Road)	
			489	0.0117				3	0.3856
			(Field Channel)					2B	0.1340
			483	0.1525				1	0.3310
			484	0.1404				4	0.0566
			485	0.2173				5	0.2692
			486	0.1515				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.1916</b>
			455	0.0059				769 Mi.	0.3532
			(Field Cart Track)					768 A	0.8246
			452	0.0070				768 B	0.0546
			(Field Channel)					763 Mi	0.0199
			451	0.1668				770 Mi	0.0053
			449	0.0308					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Bagpat	Khekra	Rawan Urf	740	0.3883	Bagpat	Khekra	Khekra Rural	1729/B	0.1841
		Baragaon	762	0.0227				1729/A	0.0615
			761	0.0040				1728	0.3504
			756	0.0038				1732	0.0019
			751	0.0263				1734	0.0011
			750	0.6249				1743	0.0519
			748 Mi.	0.0095				1725	0.0083
			746	0.0156				1724	0.0084
			Field CT	0.0156				1723	0.1568
			738	0.3840				1721/A	0.1047
			739	0.0078				1721/B	0.3812
			728/B	0.4320				1745	0.0106
			728/A	0.4920				1846	0.0059
			727	0.3960				1746	0.0076
			725(field CT)	0.0067				1696/A	0.2027
			724	0.4406				1695	0.0118
			723	0.0085				1693	0.2513
			720	0.2292				1692/A	0.1487
			721 Mi.	0.1712				1692/B	0.0675
			717	0.0193				1687	0.2433
			507	0.4608				1686	0.2002
			506 (Cart Track)	0.0136				1685	0.0122
			503	0.3358				1684	0.1924
			170	0.0228				1683	0.0907
			410/A	0.1100				1681/A	0.1786
			410/B	0.7650				1680	0.2801
			402	0.0094				1679	0.0181
			387	0.3845				1661	0.1918
			386 Mi.	0.0097				1662	0.0060
			384	0.3239				1672	0.0061
			365	0.0667				1669	0.0165
			364	0.0093				1671	0.0099
			363	0.0489				1668	0.2605
			362	0.0049				1666	0.2049
			361	0.0795				1663	0.3331
			338	1.0061				1545	0.0339
			337	0.0132				1573/A	0.1998
			334/1	0.2685				1572/B	0.1560
			333	0.0356				1572/A	0.1960
			326	0.0232				1570	0.0101
			314	0.2345				1569	0.0176
			313	0.3604				1548/A	0.3687
			312/B	0.0344				1548/B	0.0259
								1549/A	0.3768
								1549/B	0.0100
								1550	0.1120
								1551	0.0391
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.5763</b>					

1	2	3	4	5 *	1	2	3	4	5
Bagpat	Khekra	Khekra Rural	1552	0.1585	Bagpat	Khekra	Khekra Rural	227-A	0.0817
			1553	0.1240				195-B	0.1941
			1528-CANAL	0.0385				195-A	0.0018
			1487	0.1249				194-A	0.0621
			1588	0.0471				192-A	0.1669
			1380	0.0608				192-B	0.1075
			1379	0.0603				193-A	0.0422
			1381-DRAIN	0.1054				87-A	0.4126
			1387	0.0164				513	0.0417
			1382-A	0.3544				511	0.0098
			1382-B	0.4018				512-A	0.1189
			1383	0.2750				512-B	0.0292
			1398	0.0180				514	0.0760
			1399	0.0120				515	0.0069
			1406	0.2234				519-B	0.0441
			1405	0.2361				85-B	0.1793
			1404	0.0045				526-A	0.1870
			1403	0.0045				524	0.0077
			1410	0.0107				525-A	0.0346
			355	0.1535				525-B	0.4290
			346	0.0130				530	0.0093
			345	0.4376				574-A	0.0259
			354	0.0040				574-B	0.0572
			353	0.0347				575-B	0.0317
			347	0.1168				575-A	0.5721
			323-ASP	0.0136				572	0.0622
			322-ASP	0.0126				571-A	0.0375
			317	0.1824				579-A	0.1797
			318	0.0215				579-B	0.2760
			319-RLY	0.0121				580	0.0443
			359-RLY	0.0445				564	0.0070
			265-RLY	0.0052				569*	0.0064
			365-RLY	0.0520				563	0.2189
			260	0.2248				562-A	0.0458
			258	0.4454				562-B	0.4090
			261	0.0265				581	0.1932
			253	0.0181				582	0.0224
			214	0.0071				583-A	0.0252
			215	0.1958				583-B	0.0241
			217	0.2584				560	0.0096
			212-A	0.3240				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.4012</b>
			223	0.0067			Anandpur	282-A	1.0529
			226-A	0.1755				274	0.0297
			227-B	0.0419				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.0826</b>

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Bagpat	Khekra	Katha	2520	0.0478	Bagpat	Khekra	Katha	1010	0.0021
			2775	0.0448				1011	0.0608
			2774	0.4410				1012	0.0709
			2773	0.0175				1039	0.0682
			2769 M	0.2851				1040	0.0709
			2770	0.0531				1005	0.0209
			2771	0.0003				1004	0.0824
			2765	0.2690				1003	0.0436
			2764	0.1888				1001	0.0378
			2763	0.1872				1002	0.0860
			2755	0.1432				1068	0.0589
			2731	0.1810				1069	0.2145
			2730	0.5024				1073	0.0015
			2714/B	0.0821				1070	0.1376
			2713	0.0087				1071	0.1111
			2712	0.0837				939	0.1134
			2711	0.0219				937	0.0656
			2710	0.0289				938	0.0026
			2709	0.0213				900	0.0718
			2708	0.0150				903	0.1147
			2707	0.0016				904	0.0005
			2706/B	0.0031				902	0.0465
			2704	0.0022				906	0.1321
			1178	0.0007				907	0.1946
			1176	0.0020				908	0.0570
			1177	0.0829				872	0.0004
			1172	0.0506				871	0.0192
			1173	0.0479				869	0.0104
			1174	0.0442				868	0.1012
			1175	0.0368				867	0.0113
			1311	0.0277				866	0.0518
			1171	0.0155				865	0.0824
			1312	0.1088				864	0.0222
			1410	0.1200				863	0.0443
			1313	0.0453				862	0.0508
			1409	0.1848				861	0.1161
			1316	0.0731				846	0.0283
			1317	0.0504				844	0.1756
			1318	0.1107				843	0.0730
			1407	0.0211				841-Cart Track	0.0319
			1320	0.0358				800	0.0073
			1323	0.1442				799	0.0511
			1324	0.1403				798	0.0940
			1014	0.0071				797	0.0287
			1013	0.1433				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.9889</b>

1	2	3	4	5
Bagpat	Khekra	Mawikalan	1692	0.0538
			1691	0.3417
			1687-B	0.1293
			1687-A	0.1212
			1686	0.0120
			1685	0.0120
			1644-B	0.2359
			1644-A	0.4318
			1643-A	0.4257
			1642-A	0.1845
			1642-B	0.0225
			1637	0.1242
			1631	0.0056
			1630	0.0055
			1629-B	0.0558
			1629-A	0.1110
			1626-A	0.1864
			1625-A	0.4270
			1625-B	0.0079
			1624	0.1361
			1623	0.0380
			1622	0.0362
			SH-ROAD	0.0989
			1602	0.0771
			1601	0.1683
			1594	0.1839
			1600	0.0986
			1595-A	0.2313
			1595-B	0.0662
			1539	0.0336
			1538	0.0405
			1537	0.0213
			1531	0.0664
			1536	0.0062
			1532	0.0965
			1530	0.0106
			1529	0.0498
			1533	0.0418
			1534	0.0264
			1527	0.0054
			1528	0.1385
			1506	0.2340
			1470	0.0237
			1469	0.0133
			1468	0.0081
			1471	0.1466

1	2	3	4	5
Bagpat	Khekra	Mawikalan	1473	0.0010
			1472	0.0061
			1441	0.0355
			1440	0.2150
			ROAD	0.0484
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5.2975</b>
			<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>57.2402</b>

[F.No. L-14014/27/2007-G.P.]

S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 107.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि हरियाणा राज्य में दादरी-बवाना-नांगल पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा, एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध कर दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, श्री के. एल. बिशनोई, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, प्लॉट नं. 24, सेक्टर-16ए, नोएडा, जिला-गौतम बुद्ध नगर-201301 (उत्तर प्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गांव	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र (हेक्टर)
1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	खुर्रमपुर	42/7	0.0965
			41/4	0.0589
			42/8	0.0052
			41/3	0.1840
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0240
			41/2	0.0116
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0128

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	खुर्रमपुर	41/2	0.0100	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	मनोली	130/6/2	0.1404
			23/23	0.0132				130/5	0.0279
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0020				130/7	0.0266
			23/22	0.2053				130/4	0.1645
			23/21	0.0109				मुख्य रास्ता	0.0461
			23/19	0.0371				130/3	0.1472
			23/20	0.2129				120/23	0.0725
			24/16	0.0118				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0094
			23/11	0.0371				130/2	0.0018
			24/15	0.2157				120/22	0.1741
			24/6	0.1080				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0122
			24/7	0.1550				120/19/1	0.0771
			24/4	0.0501				120/19/2	0.0158
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0084				120/20	0.1562
			24/3	0.2112				120/11	0.1766
			24/2	0.0120				119/15	0.0728
			19/23	0.0455				120/10	0.0011
			19/22	0.2146				119/6	0.2194
			19/21	0.0928				119/7	0.0194
			19/19	0.0003				119/5	0.0280
			19/20	0.1329				119/4	0.2214
			18/16	0.1946				119/3	0.0085
			18/17	0.0201				101/24	0.0176
			18/15	0.0326				101/23/2	0.1533
			18/14	0.2129				101/23/1	0.0477
			18/13	0.1156				ब्रिक रास्ता	0.0230
			18/8	0.0981				101/18	0.0629
			18/9	0.2422				101/19	0.1832
			18/10	0.0253				101/12	0.1264
			18/2	0.0250				101/11	0.1019
			18/1	0.1900				101/10	0.2279
			17/5	0.0646				102/6	0.0229
			9/21	0.0039				101/1	0.0256
			10/25	0.1735				102/5	0.1854
			10/24	0.1107				85/25	0.1324
			10/17	0.1030				85/24	0.0929
			10/18	0.2252				85/17/1	0.0571
			10/13	0.0237				85/17/2	0.1499
			10/19	0.0257				85/18	0.0193
			10/12	0.0336				85/14	0.0311
			कुल	4.0999				85/13/2	0.1359
		मनोली	129/13	0.0016				85/13/1	0.0610
			129/12	0.1867				85/8/1	0.0037
			129/11	0.1044				85/8/2	0.0884
			129/10	0.1260				85/9	0.1320
			130/6/1	0.0629				85/2	0.1861

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	मनोली	85/1	0.0553	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	मनोली	41/7	0.1894	
			68/22	0.0041				41/4	0.0988	
			68/21	0.2288				41/3	0.1552	
			69/25	0.0193				29/23	0.1217	
			68/20	0.0269				29/22	0.1162	
			69/16	0.2372				29/19	0.1754	
			69/17/1	0.0107				29/20	0.0922	
			68/15	0.0402				29/12	0.0000	
			69/14	0.2122				29/11	0.2003	
			69/13	0.0024				28/15	0.0677	
			69/7	0.0618				29/10	0.0023	
			69/8	0.1799				28/6/1	0.0373	
			69/9	0.0002				28/6/2	0.1582	
			69/3	0.0835				28/5	0.0031	
			69/2	0.1784				28/7	0.0570	
			53/22	0.1159				28/4	0.2125	
			53/21	0.1365				28/3	0.0278	
			53/20/2	0.1118				22/24	0.0167	
			52/16/2	0.0159				22/23	0.2322	
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0162				22/22	0.0289	
			53/20/1	0.0202				ब्रिक रास्ता	0.0325	
			52/16/1	0.0494				22/18	0.0066	
			52/15	0.0008				22/19	0.1878	
			आस्फाल्ट रास्ता	0.0263				22/20	0.0051	
			52/15	0.1931				22/12	0.0516	
			52/16/1	0.0203				22/11	0.2049	
			52/14	0.0505				22/10	0.0836	
			52/6/3	0.0063				23/15	0.0004	
			52/7/2	0.0679				23/6	0.1809	
			52/7/3	0.0563				23/5	0.0922	
			52/7/1	0.0706				23/4	0.1639	
			52/8/2	0.0008				10/24	0.0233	
			52/8/1	0.0497				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0017	
			52/4	0.0058				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0078	
			52/3	0.2350				10/24	0.0975	
			40/23	0.0230				23/4	0.0005	
			52/2	0.0220				10/23	0.1365	
			40/22	0.2290				10/18	0.0784	
			40/19	0.0368				कुल	11.3916	
			40/21	0.0118				पथसरा	26/18	0.0553
			40/20	0.2181					26/19	0.1063
			40/16	0.0074					26/12	0.1712
			40/11	0.0452					26/11	0.0619
			41/15	0.2048					26/9	0.0028
			41/6	0.0744					26/10	0.2095
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0130					25/6	0.0422
			41/14	0.0000						

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	पबसरा	26/1	0.0084	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	जखौली	64/18	0.1073
			25/5	0.2310				64/19	0.0307
			16/25	0.0511				64/13	0.0163
			25/4	0.0042				64/12	0.2113
			16/24	0.1966				64/9	0.0205
			16/23	0.1082				312	0.0217
			16/18	0.1113				64/11	0.0148
			16/19	0.2029				64/10	0.2190
			84-कच्चा रास्ता	0.0089				64/1	0.0619
			16/12	0.0069				63/6	0.0000
			83-कच्चा रास्ता	0.0153				63/5	0.1622
			16/20	0.0394				48/25	0.1343
			16/11	0.1946				48/24	0.1352
			17/15	0.1427				48/17	0.1409
			17/6	0.0839				371	0.0108
			17/14	0.0010				48/18	0.0998
			17/7	0.2284				48/13	0.1932
			17/4	0.0064				48/12	0.0532
			17/8	0.0583				48/8	0.0057
			17/3	0.1747				48/9	0.2170
			17/2	0.1713				48/10	0.0244
			12/22	0.0584				370	0.0123
			17/1	0.0072				48/2	0.0146
			12/21	0.2181				48/1	0.2182
			80-कच्चा रास्ता	0.0031				49/5	0.0046
			12/20	0.0010				43/21	0.0421
			11/25/2	0.0543				42/25/2	0.0967
			79-कच्चा रास्ता	0.0232				42/25/1	0.1233
			11/25/1	0.0138				42/24	0.0010
			11/16	0.1426				42/16	0.0707
			11/17	0.1976				42/17	0.1728
			11/14	0.0312				371/2	0.0215
			11/18	0.0216				42/14	0.1051
			11/13	0.2124				42/13	0.0939
			11/12	0.1232				42/8/1	0.0496
			11/9	0.1054				42/8/2	0.1402
			11/11	0.0000				42/9	0.0810
			11/10	0.2237				42/3	0.0002
			11/1	0.0138				42/2	0.1986
			10/6	0.0426				42/1	0.0202
			10/5	0.1763				371/1	0.0148
			10/4	0.1287				27/22	0.0177
			8/24/2	0.1174				27/21	0.2104
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0494				27/20	0.0794
			8/23/1	0.0818				28/25	0.0002
			8/24/1	0.0062				28/16	0.1583
			8/18	0.0876				28/15/2	0.1181
			कुल	4.8352					



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	जखौली	28/15/1	0.0235	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	खेबरा	186/1	0.0389
			28/14	0.1008				186/2	0.0616
			28/8/2	0.0006				155/22	0.0084
			28/7	0.1946				155/22	0.0610
			28/4/2	0.0011				304 (आस्काल्ट रास्ता)	0.1205
		आस्काल्ट रास्ता		0.0353				155/19	0.1701
		28/8/1		0.0092				155/20	0.0136
		28/4/1		0.0099				155/12	0.1111
		28/3		0.2235				155/11	0.0726
		28/2		0.0051				155/10	0.1352
		21/23/3		0.0360				155/9	0.0485
		21/23/2		0.0156				155/1	0.0580
		21/22		0.1898				155/1	0.0949
		21/19/2		0.0895				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0285
		21/19/1		0.0208				155/2	0.0024
		21/20		0.1076				152/21	0.1837
		21/11		0.1989				152/20/2	0.1837
		20/15		0.0645				152/11	0.1825
		21/10		0.0025				151/15	0.0012
		20/6		0.2094				151/6	0.0435
		20/7		0.0167				152/10	0.1402
		20/5/2		0.0305				152/1	0.0778
		20/4		0.2063				151/5	0.1060
		9/24		0.0925				122/25	0.1665
		9/23		0.1457				121/21	0.0171
		9/18		0.1698				122/16/2	0.0594
		9/19		0.0672				122/16/1	0.1243
		9/13		0.0020				122/15	0.1837
		9/12		0.2100				122/6	0.1837
		9/11		0.0313				122/5	0.1672
		9/9		0.0157				122/4	0.0166
		9/10		0.2350				117/24	0.0770
		9/1		0.0224				117/25	0.1072
		345-कच्चा रास्ता		0.0141				117/17	0.1392
		10/6		0.0132				117/16/2	0.0440
		10/5		0.1660				117/15	0.0014
		358-कच्चा रास्ता		0.0121				117/14	0.1823
		3/25		0.1156				117/7	0.1837
		3/24		0.0977				117/4	0.1837
		3/26		0.0305				88/24	0.1817
		3/17		0.1770				88/23	0.0020
		3/18		0.0368				88/18	0.0476
		3/14		0.0149				88/17	0.1361
		3/13		0.2096				88/13	0.1102
		3/12		0.0136				88/14	0.0735
		3/8		0.0518				88/8	0.1695
		3/9		0.1850					
		3/2		0.0711					
		कुल		7.9379					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	खेबरा	88/7	0.0142	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	पारली कलां	33/10/2	0.0002
			88/3/1	0.0546				33/1	0.1523
			512 (कच्चा रास्ता)	0.0518				29/21	0.1568
			88/3/2	0.0773				30/25/2	0.0494
			81/23/2	0.0947				29/20/2	0.0111
			81/23/1	0.0890				30/16/1	0.0855
			81/18	0.1837				30/16/2	0.1135
			81/13	0.1638				30/15/1	0.1590
			81/12	0.0198				30/14	0.0502
			81/8	0.1030				30/6	0.0101
			81/9/1	0.0300				30/7	0.1986
			81/9/2	0.0510				30/4	0.1532
			81/2	0.1436				30/3	0.0523
			81/3/3	0.0134				26/24	0.0093
			81/3/2	0.0223				26/23/2	0.1824
			81/3/1	0.0042				26/23/1	0.0099
			53/23/2	0.0006				26/18/2	0.0527
			53/22	0.1841				26/18/1	0.0930
			53/19	0.1832				26/19	0.0620
			53/12	0.1774				26/13	0.0063
			53/9	0.0426				26/12	0.2080
			8/16	0.0053				26/9	0.1444
			8/15	0.2096				26/10	0.0568
			8/14	0.0001				26/2	0.0086
			8/6/1	0.0090				26/1	0.1797
			8/6/2	0.0744				22/21/2	0.0005
			8/7/1	0.1203				एस एच-11	0.0885
			8/7/2	0.0615				25/5/1	0.0011
			8/4	0.0934				22/21/1	0.0034
			8/3/3	0.0411				23/25	0.2006
			8/3/2	0.0411				22/16	0.1239
			8/3/1	0.0896				23/17	0.0868
			6/23	0.1036				23/15/2	0.0010
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0205				23/14	0.1938
			6/22/2	0.1200				23/7	0.1153
			6/22/1	0.0210				23/8	0.1099
			6/19	0.1138				23/3	0.1977
			6/20	0.1514				23/2	0.0014
			6/11	0.0986				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0087
			5/15	0.0105				10/23	0.0582
			कुल	7.5905				10/22	0.2028
								10/19	0.0610
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	जज्जाल	72/9	0.1045				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0092
			72/10	0.0595				10/21	0.0019
			72/2	0.0066				10/20	0.1228
			72/1	0.0487				10/11	0.1410
			कुल	0.2194				कुल	3.9348

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	दीपालपुर	57/11	0.0253	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	दीपालपुर	16/19	0.0045
			56/15	0.1307				16/13	0.0676
			56/6	0.1341				16/12	0.1387
			56/7	0.1381				16/9	0.2031
			56/4	0.1372				16/10	0.0031
			56/3	0.1183				16/2	0.0735
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0122				16/1	0.1328
			39/23	0.1449				11/21	0.1976
			39/22	0.0914				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0421
			आस्फाल्ट रास्ता	0.0380				12/25	0.0020
			39/19	0.1347				11/20	0.0549
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0111				12/16/3	0.0132
			39/20	0.1005				12/16/2	0.0686
			39/11	0.1748				12/16/1	0.0341
			40/15	0.0809				12/15	0.2051
			40/6	0.1838				12/14	0.0011
			40/7	0.0546				12/6	0.0860
			40/5	0.0065				12/7/2	0.0466
			40/4	0.2212				12/7/1	0.0737
			35/24	0.1219				12/4/2	0.1304
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0119				12/4/1	0.0753
			35/17	0.0008				12/3	0.0005
			35/23	0.0777				6/24	0.0926
			35/18	0.2081				6/23	0.1137
			35/13	0.1045				6/18	0.2027
			35/12	0.1056				6/13	0.0715
			35/9	0.2089				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0313
			35/2	0.0815				6/19	0.0001
			35/10	0.0012				6/12	0.1069
			35/1	0.1287				6/9/1	0.1380
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0174				6/9/2	0.0684
			21/21	0.1874				6/10	0.0000
			22/25	0.0054				6/2/2	0.0960
			21/20	0.0612				6/2/1	0.0104
			22/16	0.1422				6/1	0.0999
			22/15/2	0.0016				4/22	0.0001
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0309				4/21	0.1704
			22/15/1	0.1728				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0051
			22/14	0.0079				4/20	0.0146
			22/6	0.0566				<b>कुल</b>	<b>7.3133</b>
			22/7	0.1497	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	माकीमपुर	27/25	0.0168
			22/4	0.2002				26/20	0.1178
			22/3	0.0061				27/16	0.0605
			16/14	0.0620				26/11	0.0051
			16/23	0.1443				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0093
			16/18	0.2018				27/15/2	0.1389

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	माकीमपुर	27/15/1	0.0624	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	माकीमपुर	10/3/1	0.0373
			27/6	0.1361				2/23/2	0.1228
			27/7	0.0674				2/23/1	0.0629
			27/5	0.0049				2/22	0.0128
			27/4/2	0.1064				2/18	0.0528
			27/4/1	0.0872				2/19	0.1226
			24/24/2	0.0001				कुल	4.1590
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0080	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	नन्दनौर	89/19	0.0511
			24/24/1	0.1578				89/12	0.1742
			24/23	0.0234				89/11	0.0167
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0066				89/9	0.0376
			24/17	0.0660				89/10	0.1883
			24/18/1	0.1216				89/1	0.1890
			24/18/2	0.0007				88/5	0.0140
			24/14	0.0014				79/21	0.0359
			24/13	0.1910				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0074
			24/8	0.1816				80/25	0.1557
			24/9	0.0020				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0106
			24/3	0.1228				80/16	0.1888
			24/2	0.0670				80/17	0.0161
			13/23	0.0259				80/15	0.0394
			13/22	0.1679				80/14	0.1509
			13/19	0.1792				80/7	0.1838
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0082				80/8	0.0125
			13/12/2	0.1343				80/4	0.0419
			13/12/1	0.0427				80/3	0.1836
			13/11	0.0196				63/23	0.0194
			13/9/2	0.0449				993 कच्चा रास्ता	0.0164
			13/9/1	0.0073				63/23	0.1617
			13/10	0.1440				63/22	0.0261
			13/1/2	0.0172				63/18	0.0252
			13/1/1	0.1871				63/19	0.1837
			14/5	0.0071				63/12	0.1748
			11/21	0.0593				63/11	0.0285
			10/25/2	0.1184				63/9	0.0242
			10/25/1	0.0259				63/10	0.1901
			10/16	0.1322				63/1	0.1586
			आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता	0.0286				62/5	0.0349
			10/17	0.0592				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0104
			10/15/1	0.0510				56/21	0.0137
			10/14	0.1558				57/25	0.1924
			10/7	0.1700				57/16	0.1722
			10/4	0.0231				57/17	0.0429
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0304				57/15	0.0131
			10/8/1	0.0159				57/14	0.0984
			10/3/2	0.1300				कुल	3.2842

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	असदपुर	कच्चा रास्ता	0.0096	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	मोरथाल खास	184/1	0.0946
			60/14	0.0726				183/6	0.0002
			60/7	0.1517				183/5	0.1161
			60/8	0.0695				146/25	0.1817
			60/4	0.0029				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0274
			60/3	0.2031				146/16	0.0890
			61/23	0.1444				146/24	0.0009
			61/22	0.0698				146/17	0.1202
			61/18	0.0032				आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता	0.0418
			61/19	0.2020				146/14	0.1798
			61/12	0.1409				146/13	0.0069
			61/11	0.0776				146/7	0.0589
			61/9	0.0016				146/8	0.0913
			61/10	0.0271				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0248
			कुल	1.1761				146/3	0.2180
		मोरथाल खास	225/11	0.0024				146/2	0.0266
			225/10	0.1628				137/23	0.0194
			225/1	0.1319				137/22	0.2223
			224/5	0.0492				137/19	0.0659
			188/21	0.0038				137/21	0.0024
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0344				137/20	0.1305
			189/25/1	0.1512				137/11	0.2022
			189/25/2	0.0347				136/15	0.0559
			189/25/3	0.0140				137/10	0.0072
			189/16	0.1301				136/6	0.1785
			189/17	0.0557				136/5	0.1163
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0257				136/4	0.1408
			189/15	0.0044				106/24	0.1605
			189/14	0.1950				106/23/2	0.0163
			189/7	0.0980				106/23/1	0.0475
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0144				106/17	0.0019
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0103				106/18/1	0.1206
			189/8	0.0707				106/18/2	0.0410
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0211				106/19	0.0011
			189/4	0.0003				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0283
			189/3	0.2091				106/13	0.0421
			184/23	0.1138				106/12	0.1368
			184/22	0.0944				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0321
			184/18	0.0005				106/9	0.0700
			184/19	0.2061				106/11	0.0020
			184/12	0.1091				106/10	0.1040
			184/20	0.0038				आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता	0.0428
			184/11/1	0.1016				106/1	0.1314
			184/11/2	0.0038				107/5	0.0961
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0264				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0317
			184/10	0.1785				102/25	0.1458

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	मोरथाल खास	102/24	0.1269	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	मोरथाल खास	72/15	0.2032
			102/17	0.1485				72/14	0.0443
			102/18	0.1173				72/6	0.0406
			102/13	0.1643				72/7	0.1397
			102/12	0.1039				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0522
			102/9	0.1671				72/4	0.0042
			102/2	0.0003				72/8/2	0.0633
			102/10	0.0869				72/8/1	0.0177
			102/1	0.1816				72/3	0.1401
			101/5	0.0856				72/2	0.2198
			79/25	0.1685				72/1	0.1388
			कच्चा रास्ता (353)	0.0219				62/21	0.0795
			79/24/2	0.0028				71/5	0.0035
			79/24/1	0.0718				63/25	0.2311
			79/16	0.0007				63/16	0.0036
			79/17/1	0.0133				आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता	0.0273
			79/17/2	0.0466				63/24	0.0358
			79/17/3	0.1477				845(कच्चा रास्ता)	0.0152
			79/18	0.0411				63/17	0.1506
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0325				63/18	0.2093
			79/14/1	0.0088				63/19/1	0.0533
			79/13	0.1261				63/18/2	0.0029
			347	0.0614				63/12	0.1503
			(आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता)					845 (कच्चा रास्ता)	0.0131
			79/12	0.0640				63/19/2	0.0162
			79/8	0.0023				63/11/3	0.0271
			79/9/2	0.0390				63/11/2	0.0469
			79/9/1	0.1758				63/11/1	0.1117
			79/2	0.0040				63/10	0.0584
			79/10/1	0.0536				64/15	0.0035
			79/10/2	0.0021				64/6	0.2311
			79/1	0.1969				64/7/2	0.0016
			80/5	0.0333				64/7/1	0.0039
			74/21	0.0065				64/4/2	0.0823
			73/25	0.1599				64/5/2	0.0216
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0248				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0275
			73/24	0.1811				64/4/1	0.1385
			73/23	0.0501				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0283
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0514				64/4/3	0.0348
			73/17	0.0138				64/3	0.0494
			73/18	0.1240				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0276
			73/19	0.1928				48/24	0.0013
			73/12	0.0267				48/23	0.1567
			73/11/1	0.0140				48/22	0.0398
			73/11/2	0.0793				कुल	12.4980

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	हस्सनपुर	36/22	0.1644	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	हस्सनपुर	25/25	0.0613
			36/19	0.0812				24/20/2	0.0031
			36/21/1	0.0005				25/16	0.1880
			36/20/2	0.0190				25/17	0.1526
			36/20/1	0.1714				25/14	0.0767
			36/11	0.0506				25/18	0.0041
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0065				25/13/2	0.1332
			37/16	0.0001				25/13/1	0.0804
			37/15	0.2035				25/12	0.1345
			37/6/3	0.0507				25/9	0.0925
			37/14	0.0053				25/11	0.0018
			37/7	0.2306				25/10/2	0.1935
			37/8/2	0.0021				25/10/1	0.0267
			37/8/1	0.0280				25/1	0.0000
			37/4	0.0141				आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता	0.0235
			37/3	0.2221				26/6/2	0.0011
			37/2	0.0538				26/6/1	0.0893
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0200				26/7	0.0000
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0202				26/5/2	0.1075
			34/23	0.0000				26/5/1	0.0048
			34/22	0.1564				26/4	0.2255
			34/21	0.1260				26/3/2	0.0247
			34/20	0.1147				26/3/1	0.0718
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0151				19/24/1	0.0011
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0151				19/23	0.1229
			33/16	0.1529				19/22	0.2198
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0135				19/19	0.0025
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0015				19/21	0.0832
			33/15	0.0704				19/20	0.1422
			33/14	0.2048				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0066
			33/17	0.0003				18/16	0.2083
			33/7	0.0463				18/15	0.0097
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0053				18/17	0.0584
			33/13	0.0027				18/14	0.1639
			33/8	0.2136				18/13/2	0.1097
			33/3	0.0587				18/13/1	0.1028
			33/9	0.0038				18/8	0.0111
			33/2	0.2160				फिल्ड चैनल	0.0067
			33/1	0.0241				18/12	0.0509
			फिल्ड चैनल	0.0098				18/9	0.1172
			24/22	0.0160				18/10	0.1530
			24/21/2	0.0653				18/11/1	0.0357
			आस्फाल्ट रास्ता	0.0238				लाइन्ड केनाल	0.0302
			24/21/1	0.1324				कुल	6.3651

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	गन्ौर	भगान	कच्चा रास्ता/100	0.0549	सोनीपत	गन्ौर	भगान	69/25	0.1192
			64/15/2	0.0867				69/16/2	0.0740
			64/16/1	0.0925				69/24	0.1162
			64/16/2	0.0173				69/17/3	0.0779
			64/17/1	0.0705				69/23	0.1202
			64/14/2	0.0035				69/18	0.0812
			64/17/2	0.1374				69/22	0.0319
			64/18	0.2144				69/19	0.2234
			64/19	0.1641				69/20	0.0476
			64/22/1	0.0472				69/12	0.0070
			64/20	0.2064				69/11	0.2012
			64/21	0.0042				70/15	0.0744
			65/16/2	0.0304				69/10	0.0010
			65/16/1	0.0043				70/6	0.1856
			NH-1 (जी.टी. रोड)	0.1868				70/7/1	0.0992
			65/24	0.1992				70/7/2	0.0010
			65/23/2	0.0983				70/4	0.1652
			65/23/1	0.1003				55/24	0.0000
			65/22	0.1984				70/3/3	0.0854
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0101				55/23	0.1736
			65/21	0.1916				55/22	0.1344
			66/25	0.2111				55/19	0.1238
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0101				55/20/1	0.0363
			66/24	0.1882				आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता-110	0.0367
			66/23	0.1980				55/20/2	0.1002
			66/22	0.1960				55/11	0.0793
			66/21	0.2101				54/16	0.0001
			67/25	0.1887				54/15	0.2025
			67/24	0.2089				54/6	0.0900
			मेटल रास्ता	0.0180				54/7/1	0.0199
			67/23	0.1780				54/7/2	0.1668
			67/22	0.2040				54/4/1	0.0456
			67/21	0.1919				54/8	0.0099
			67/20	0.0028				54/3/2	0.0629
			68/25	0.1847				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0165
			68/16	0.0204				54/3/1	0.1125
			68/24	0.1603				54/26	0.0036
			68/17	0.0199				54/2	0.2079
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0497				48/22/2	0.0080
			68/18	0.0039				54/1	0.0823
			68/23	0.1648				48/21	0.1322
			68/22	0.1458				53/5	0.0000
			68/19	0.0584				49/25	0.1992
			68/21/1	0.1145				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0107
			68/20	0.0637				49/24/2	0.1606
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0352				49/17/1	0.0128



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	गन्नीर	भगान	49/17/2	0.0280	सोनीपत	गन्नीर	राजपुर	57/15/2	0.0751
			49/24/1	0.0110				57/14/2	0.0361
			49/23	0.0349				57/14/1	0.1657
			49/18	0.1764				57/13	0.2074
			49/19	0.1996				57/12	0.1588
			49/26	0.0110				57/9	0.0106
			49/12	0.0005				57/11	0.1625
			49/20	0.1215				57/10	0.0638
			49/11/2	0.0825				56/15	0.1003
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0105				56/14	0.0135
			50/16/1	0.0062				56/6	0.1075
			50/15	0.2065				56/7	0.2070
			50/14	0.1974				56/8	0.0398
			50/13	0.0702				56/3	0.0174
			50/7	0.0144				आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता	0.0445
			50/8	0.1338				46/21	0.0020
			50/12	0.0000				47/25	0.1417
			50/9	0.1091				47/16	0.0222
			कुल	10.4985				47/24	0.0201
		राजपुर	61/9	0.1055				47/17	0.1135
			61/10	0.1620				47/18	0.0140
			61/1/2	0.0059				आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता	0.0611
			61/1/1	0.0482				48/5	0.1284
			62/6/1	0.0242				48/4	0.0267
			62/5/2	0.1867				34/25	0.0051
			62/4	0.2081				आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता	0.0430
			62/3/2	0.0629				34/24	0.1480
			62/3/1	0.0410				34/23	0.1909
			59/24	0.0024				34/18	0.0306
			62/2	0.0068				डब्ल्यू. बी. (फिल्ड चैनल)	0.0018
			59/23	0.1052				34/22	0.0995
			59/22	0.2176				34/19	0.0963
			59/21	0.1474				34/21	0.0620
			58/25	0.0092				34/20	0.0749
			59/20	0.0696				बी.जी. रेलवे	0.1590
			58/16	0.1878				33/16/2	0.1084
			जे.आर. डीस्टीब्यूटरी	0.0639				33/16/1	0.0213
			58/17	0.1297				33/17	0.2046
			58/14	0.0434				33/18	0.1884
			58/18	0.0506				33/13	0.0511
			58/13	0.1499				33/19/1	0.0077
			58/19	0.0062				33/12	0.2272
			58/12	0.1960				33/9/2	0.0099
			58/11	0.1982				33/11	0.0439
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0112				33/10/1	0.0197
			57/15/1	0.1177				33/10/2	0.0513

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1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	गन्नौर	पांची, जतन	13/21/2	0.0776	सोनीपत	गन्नौर	उदेसीपुर	43/22	0.0351
		(जारी)	40/1/1	0.0004				43/21	0.0244
			13/21/1	0.0618				नला	0.0334
			14/25/2	0.0281				27/15	0.1393
			14/25/1	0.0052				27/6	0.0363
			कुल	3.3527				27/14	0.0086
								27/7	0.1775
	उदेसीपुर		62/21	0.0170				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0041
			62/25	0.1027				27/8	0.0294
			61/16/2	0.0889				27/4	0.0181
			61/16/1	0.0537				27/3	0.2197
			29	0.0004				27/2	0.0626
			61/17/2	0.0046				25/23	0.0031
			61/17/1	0.0793				25/22	0.1895
			61/17/3	0.0321				25/21	0.1078
			61/14/3	0.0208				25/20	0.1444
			61/14/2	0.1183				24/16	0.1560
			61/14/1	0.0263				24/15	0.0939
			61/13/2	0.0009				24/14	0.2009
			61/13/1	0.0925				24/13	0.0056
			61/8	0.1289				24/7	0.0534
			61/8	0.0503				24/8	0.2233
			61/9	0.0684				24/9	0.0236
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0113				24/3	0.0232
			61/3/2	0.0010				24/2	0.2228
			61/2	0.2047				24/1	0.0540
			61/1	0.0532				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0440
			46/22	0.0048				14/22	0.0010
			46/21	0.2168				14/21	0.1525
			46/20/2	0.0114				15/25	0.1032
			47/25	0.0373				15/16	0.1552
			47/16	0.2233				15/17	0.1451
			47/17	0.0242				15/14	0.1070
			47/15	0.0209				15/13	0.1901
			47/14/2	0.1086				15/12	0.0032
			47/14/1	0.1155				15/8	0.0620
			47/13	0.0139				15/9	0.2022
			47/7/3	0.0332				ड्रेन	0.0178
			47/8/5	0.0317				15/2	0.0289
			47/8/4	0.0318				15/10	0.0184
			47/8/3	0.0054				15/1	0.2062
			47/8/2	0.0275				10/21	0.0026
			47/8/1	0.1230				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0227
			47/9	0.0065				16/5	0.0477
			47/3	0.0482				9/25	0.2064
			47/2	0.2088				9/24	0.0862
			47/1	0.0018					



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	गन्नीर	पुरखास (जारी)–	49/13	0.1112	सोनीपत	गन्नीर	पुरखास (जारी)–	14/11	0.0035
			49/12	0.1579				13/16	0.0345
			49/11	0.0021				13/15	0.2202
			49/9	0.1091				13/14	0.0089
			49/10	0.1667				13/6	0.0473
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0085				13/7/1	0.1924
			49/1/1	0.0943				13/4	0.1131
			50/5	0.1683				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0138
			39/25	0.1105				13/3	0.1152
			39/24	0.1280				4/23/2	0.1345
			39/17	0.1744				4/23/1	0.0400
			39/19	0.0660				4/22	0.0617
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0051				4/18/2	0.0031
			39/14	0.0015				4/19	0.2014
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0094				4/20	0.0055
			39/13	0.1613				4/12/2	0.0480
			39/12	0.0515				4/11	0.2179
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0104				4/10/2	0.0729
			39/8	0.0031				फिल्ड चैनल	0.0057
			39/9	0.2385				5/15	0.0002
			39/10	0.0027				5/6	0.1681
			39/2	0.0632				5/5	0.1467
			39/1	0.1818				5/4	0.0999
			24/21	0.0977				2/24	0.0459
			फिल्ड चैनल	0.0178				फिल्ड चैनल	0.0058
			25/25	0.1293				कुल	8.6492
			25/16/2	0.0987	सोनीपत	गन्नीर	सींगखेरा	50/24	0.1333
			25/16/1	0.0762				50/23	0.0318
			25/17/2	0.0191				50/17	0.0202
			25/17/1	0.0491				50/18	0.2150
			25/15	0.0014				50/19/1	0.0086
			25/14	0.2083				50/13	0.0462
			25/13	0.0223				50/12/2	0.1225
			25/7	0.0234				50/12/1	0.0767
			25/8	0.1742				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0080
			25/3	0.1167				50/9	0.0945
			25/2/1	0.0510				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0192
			आस्फाल्टेड रास्ता	0.0303				50/10	0.1053
			फिल्ड चैनल	0.0120				50/1	0.1916
			25/2	0.0706				51/5/2	0.0434
			14/22	0.1410				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0091
			फिल्ड चैनल	0.0049				49/21	0.0066
			14/21/2	0.0091				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0040
			14/21/1	0.1010				48/25	0.2180
			14/20	0.1711				48/24	0.0106
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0288				48/16	0.0342

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	गन्नीर	सींगखेरा	48/17	0.2050	सोनीपत	गन्नीर	सींगखेरा	कच्चा रास्ता	0.0154
		(जारी)–	48/14/1	0.0916			(जारी)–	20/18	0.1562
			48/13/2	0.0444				20/19	0.0922
			48/13/1	0.1104				20/12	0.2014
			48/8	0.1566				20/11	0.0355
			48/9	0.0857				20/9	0.0131
			48/3	0.0000				20/10	0.2090
			48/2/2	0.0440				20/1	0.0302
			48/2/1	0.1631				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0257
			48/1	0.0331				21/6	0.0066
		कच्चा रास्ता		0.0090				21/5	0.2270
		36/22/1		0.0125				15/25	0.0013
		36/21		0.2041				21/4/2	0.0694
		36/20		0.0383				21/4/1	0.0156
		कच्चा रास्ता		0.0243				15/24	0.1691
		37/25/2		0.0043				15/23	0.1692
		37/16		0.1820				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0263
		37/15/4		0.0000				15/22	0.0230
		37/15/3		0.0013				15/18/2	0.0178
		37/15/2		0.0032				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0028
		37/15/1		0.1263				15/19/1	0.0854
		37/14/3		0.1225				15/19/2	0.1075
		कच्चा रास्ता		0.0118				15/20	0.1474
		37/7		0.1702				15/11	0.0859
		37/8/1		0.0458				14/16	0.0018
		37/4		0.0077				14/15	0.2176
		37/3/2		0.0143				14/14/2	0.0498
		37/3/1		0.2088				14/14/1	0.0669
		37/2/2		0.0107				14/7	0.1225
		32/23		0.0390				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0122
		32/22		0.1987				14/8/2	0.0485
		32/21		0.0003				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0184
		32/19		0.0839				14/8/1	0.1481
		32/20		0.1550				14/9/1	0.0602
		32/11/2		0.1231				14/3	0.0078
		31/15/2		0.0016				14/2	0.1533
		आस्फाल्ट रास्ता		0.0256				14/1	0.1777
		32/11/1		0.0252				7/21	0.0364
		31/15/1		0.0830				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0137
		31/6		0.1831				13/5	0.0162
		कच्चा रास्ता		0.0091				8/25/2	0.1578
		31/5		0.0588				8/25/1	0.0480
		31/4		0.1986				8/25/26	0.0109
		20/24		0.0958				8/24	0.1272
		कच्चा रास्ता		0.0146				8/17/2	0.0995
		20/23		0.1120				8/23	0.0004

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	गन्नौर	सींगखेरा	8/18	0.2218	सोनीपत	गन्नौर	मोहम्मदपुर	15/7	0.0111
		(जारी)–	8/19	0.0639			माजरा(जारी)–	15/13	0.0334
			8/13	0.0065				15/8	0.2068
			8/12	0.1659				15/3	0.0000
			8/11	0.1742				15/9	0.0917
		कच्चा रास्ता		0.0276				15/2	0.1563
		8/10/2		0.0390				15/1	0.1533
		9/15		0.0131				12/21	0.0947
		9/6		0.1978				11/25	0.2049
		9/7		0.1345				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0149
		कच्चा रास्ता		0.0299				11/24	0.0101
		9/4		0.0676				11/16	0.0335
		9/8		0.0679				11/17	0.2211
		कच्चा रास्ता		0.0080				11/18	0.0401
		9/3/2		0.1398				11/14	0.0116
		9/3/1		0.0605				11/13/2	0.0241
		कच्चा रास्ता		0.0104				11/13/1	0.1856
		कच्चा रास्ता		0.0054				11/8	0.0002
		2/23		0.0026				11/12	0.0880
		9/2		0.0847				11/9/2	0.1761
		2/22/2		0.0854				11/9/1	0.0007
		2/22/1		0.0540				11/10/2	0.0890
		2/21		0.2102				11/10/1	0.0764
		2/20		0.0241				11/1	0.0549
		1/25		0.1558				203/कच्चा रास्ता	0.0204
		1/16		0.0405				10/5	0.0165
		1/24		0.1517				10/6	0.0462
		सरधाना डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी		0.0722				दिल्ली ब्रान्च वेस्टर्न	0.3463
		1/23		0.1266				यमुना केनाल	
		10/3		0.0078				76/कच्चा रास्ता	0.0180
		कुल		10.8543				10/8	0.1668
सोनीपत	गन्नौर	मोहम्मदपुर	14/23	0.0349				10/9	0.2433
		माजरा	28/3	0.0109				10/10	0.0363
			28/2	0.0580				10/1	0.1963
			14/22	0.1738				10/2	0.0129
			14/21	0.1547				235/कच्चा रास्ता	0.0213
			14/20	0.0930				6/21	0.0728
			15/16/2	0.1628				7/25	0.1486
			15/16/1	0.0433				7/16	0.1642
			15/17/1	0.0047				7/17	0.0661
			15/17/2	0.0010				7/15	0.0022
			15/15/1	0.0234				7/14	0.2113
			15/15/2	0.0075				7/13	0.0069
		96/ड्रेन		0.0206				7/8	0.0138
		15/14		0.2152				7/7	0.0436
		कच्चा रास्ता		0.0144				कुल	4.8501

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	गन्ौर	तेवडी	60/8	0.1637	सोनीपत	गन्ौर	तेवडी	28/8	0.1887
			60/3	0.1199			(जारी) -	28/3	0.1472
			60/2	0.1658				28/2/2	0.0607
			60/1	0.0042				19/23	0.0044
			58/21	0.1067				28/2/1	0.0021
			58/22	0.0673				19/22	0.2044
			मैनसवाल डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी	0.1146				19/19	0.1241
			57/25	0.1008				19/12	0.0006
			57/16	0.1641				19/20	0.0865
			57/17/2	0.0015				19/11/3	0.1278
			57/17/1	0.0872				19/11/2	0.0558
			57/14	0.2043				19/11/1	0.0233
			57/13	0.0225				19/10	0.0803
			57/7	0.0225				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0155
			57/8	0.2134				18/6	0.1175
			57/9	0.0011				18/4	0.0001
			57/3	0.0715				18/5	0.2041
			57/2	0.1589				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0091
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0093				11/25	0.0623
			44/22	0.1542				11/24	0.1134
			44/21/1	0.0821				ऑस्फाल्टेड रास्ता	0.0239
			44/20	0.2037				11/17	0.2145
			44/11	0.0210				11/18	0.0109
			45/16	0.0311				11/14	0.0529
			45/15	0.2158				11/13	0.1390
			45/14	0.0027				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0143
			45/6	0.0551				11/8	0.1827
			45/7	0.1768				11/3	0.1636
			45/4	0.1431				ड्रेन	0.0441
			45/3	0.0985				3/23	0.1302
			115	0.0395				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0372
			38/23	0.1644				3/22	0.0163
			38/22	0.0331				3/19	0.0784
			38/18	0.0147				3/18	0.0852
			38/19	0.2108				3/12	0.0737
			38/12	0.1074				3/13	0.0194
			38/11	0.1046				कुल	7.6635
			38/10	0.1768					
			डोमेय डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी	0.3594	सोनीपत	गन्ौर	पुगथला	101/12	0.0471
			28/25	0.0844				101/9/2	0.0639
			28/24	0.0153				101/9/1	0.1185
			28/16	0.0372				101/2/2	0.1117
			28/17	0.1817				101/2/1	0.0607
			28/14	0.1861				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0093
			28/13	0.0301				99/22	0.1991
			28/7	0.0204				99/19	0.1533



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	गन्नीर	पुगथला	99/20	0.0141	सोनीपत	गन्नीर	पुगथला	51/15	0.1939
			99/12	0.0905				51/14/2	0.0043
			99/11	0.0867				51/7/1	0.0249
			99/10	0.1554				51/6/2	0.0594
			99/9	0.0461				आस्कास्टेड रस्ता	0.0271
			99/1	0.1963				51/7/2	0.0638
			99/2	0.0002				51/6/1	0.0010
			80/21	0.1844				51/4/2/2	0.0963
			80/25	0.0012				51/4/2/1/1	0.0898
			80/20	0.1162				51/4/1	0.0037
			80/16/2	0.0132				34/24/1	0.0296
			80/16/1	0.0500				34/24/2 (आस्कास्टेड रस्ता)	0.0272
			81/15	0.1554				34/24/3	0.1110
			80/11	0.0218				24/25/1	0.0262
			81/16	0.2124				34/25/2	0.0219
			81/5/1	0.1532				34/16	0.0007
			81/5/2	0.0003				34/17	0.2053
			81/4/1	0.0381				34/14/1	0.1099
			76/24/2	0.0091				34/13	0.0898
			129	0.0150				34/7/2	0.0002
			76/25/1	0.0173				34/8/1	0.1193
			76/24/1	0.1557				34/13/2	0.0341
			76/17	0.1589				34/8/2	0.0567
			76/14	0.1341				34/3	0.1278
			76/13	0.0999				34/2/2	0.0853
			76/7	0.0000				25/23	0.0007
			76/8	0.2090				25/22	0.2075
			199	0.0069				कच्चा रस्ता	0.0211
			76/3/2	0.0027				25/19	0.0981
			76/3/1	0.1052				25/20	0.0884
			76/2	0.0869				25/12	0.0001
			57/23/1	0.0012				25/11/2	0.1382
			57/22	0.1983				25/11/1	0.0674
			57/19/2	0.1374				25/10	0.0961
			57/20	0.0218				कच्चा रस्ता	0.0116
			150	0.0111				24/6/2	0.0440
			57/19/1	0.0332				24/6/1	0.0555
			57/12	0.0186				24/5	0.2088
			57/11	0.1679				24/4/2	0.0010
			57/10/3	0.0598				11/25/2	0.0573
			57/10/2	0.0995				11/25/1	0.0320
			57/10/1	0.0248				11/24	0.1195
			57/1	0.1728				11/17	0.0331
			58/5/1	0.0269				कुल	7.5401
			52/21	0.0474					
			51/25	0.1455					
			51/16/1	0.1607					
			51/16/2	0.0242					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	मनोली	52/14	0.0641	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	पञ्चसरा	45/11	0.0822
			52/7/3	0.0265				44/15	0.2093
			52/13/1	0.1270				44/14/2	0.0588
			52/8/2	0.0793				66 (पक्का रास्ता)	0.0266
			52/12/1	0.1283				44/14/1	0.1143
			52/9/2	0.0834				44/13/2	0.0812
			52/11/2	0.0288				44/13/1	0.1142
			52/10/2	0.0779				44/12	0.1983
			52/11/1	0.0918				44/11	0.1971
			51/15	0.1416				43/15	0.0997
			51/6	0.0635				43/14	0.0081
			51/14/2	0.0955				<b>कुल</b>	<b>1.1897</b>
			51/14/1	0.0455					
			51/7	0.0616			ठसपुर	115	0.0920
			51/13	0.1442				3/10	0.0006
			51/8	0.0633				2/15	0.0668
			51/12	0.1340				2/14	0.1778
			51/9	0.0593				2/13	0.1967
			51/11	0.1373				2/12	0.0571
			51/10	0.0539				<b>कुल</b>	<b>0.5910</b>
			50/15	0.1756					
			50/6	0.0435			जख्खडली	118/12	0.1036
			50/14	0.1739				118/11	0.2014
			50/7	0.0197				119/15	0.2206
			50/13	0.1861				119/14	0.1639
			50/8	0.0081				119/13	0.2315
			50/12	0.2064				119/12	0.1760
			50/9	0.0000				119/11	0.2260
			50/11	0.2064				120/15/2	0.0174
			49/15	0.1914				120/15/1	0.1859
			49/14	0.2090				120/14	0.1655
			49/13	0.1821				120/7/2	0.0061
			354	0.0150				120/7/1	0.0008
			49/12	0.2039				120/13	0.1696
			49/11	0.2013				120/8	0.0388
			48/15	0.2053				421	0.0177
			48/14	0.2006				120/12/2	0.0805
			48/13	0.1989				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0268
			48/12/2	0.1138				120/9	0.0783
			357	0.0415				120/12/1	0.0332
			48/12/1	0.0672				120/11	0.0773
			48/11/2	0.0780				120/10	0.1088
			48/11/1	0.1143				430	0.0252
			47/15/1	0.1863				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0171
			47/14	0.2112				121/6	0.1182
			47/13	0.1987				121/15	0.0490
			47/12	0.2048				121/14	0.0482
			47/11	0.1116					
			46/15	0.0005					
			<b>कुल</b>	<b>5.6619</b>					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	जजाठली	121/7	0.1490	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	जजाठली	126/5	0.1269
			121/13	0.0058				320	0.0269
			121/8	0.2032				126/7	0.1036
			121/9	0.1972				126/4	0.0302
			121/10	0.2002				426	0.1164
			122/6	0.2179				126/3	0.0004
			122/7/1	0.0951				126/8	0.1757
			122/7/2	0.0138				126/9	0.1695
			717 (कच्चा रस्ता)	0.0424				126/10	0.2094
			122/8/2	0.0122				127/6	0.0476
			122/8/1	0.1326				कुल	8.4463
			322	0.0486			पटला	13/6	0.1419
			122/9/1	0.0526				13/7	0.2046
			122/9/2	0.1576				13/8/1	0.1432
			122/10	0.2193				13/8/2	0.0537
			122/1	0.0018				कच्चा रस्ता	0.0153
			123/6	0.0805				13/9	0.1973
			123/5	0.0163				13/10/1	0.1117
			123/27	0.1893				13/10/2	0.0485
			123/7	0.0920				56/(कच्चा रस्ता)	0.0363
			123/4/2	0.0380				14/6	0.2052
			123/8	0.1087				14/7	0.2019
			123/3	0.0674				14/8	0.2075
			310/ रस्ता	0.0230				14/9	0.1988
			123/9	0.0995				14/10	0.2081
			123/2	0.1047				15/6	0.1967
			123/10	0.0745				15/7	0.1913
			123/1	0.1314				15/14	0.0017
			124/6	0.0330				15/13	0.0002
			124/5	0.1520				52 (कच्चा रस्ता)	0.1235
			कच्चा रस्ता	0.0192				15/13	0.0072
			124/7	0.0009				15/8	0.1723
			124/4	0.2072				15/12	0.0245
			124/3	0.1969				15/9	0.1638
			124/2	0.1955				15/11	0.0324
			124/1	0.1993				15/10	0.1394
			125/5/2	0.0983				16/15	0.0485
			125/5/1	0.1373				16/6	0.1337
			125/4	0.1664				16/14/1	0.0030
			111/24	0.0022				16/14/2	0.0018
			125/3	0.2040				16/7	0.1718
			111/23	0.0019				16/8	0.2075
			125/2	0.1915				16/3	0.0000
			125/1	0.2170				16/9	0.1272
			125/10	0.0083				16/10	0.0085
			126/6	0.0469				16/2	0.0845

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	पटला	16/1	0.1963	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	बुध खालसा	14/2	0.1982
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0085				14/1/2	0.0355
			17/5	0.2166			टी.पी.-8	चेनेज-8322.90 मी.	
			7/25	0.0051				से रास्ते के साथ	
			17/4	0.0957				चेनेज- 9417.62 मी. ROU	
			7/24	0.1086				कुल	1.2365
			17/3	0.0019			बुध मलक	चेनेज- 9417.62 मी. in	
			7/23	0.2029				से Road	
			7/22	0.0501				चेनेजे 10301.93 मी. ROU	
			कुल	4.6993				कुल	
	सेउली		76/22	0.1387			जथाडी	चेनेज-10301.93 मी. रास्ते	
			76/19	0.0161				से के	
			76/20	0.1322				चेनेज-12730.31 मी. साथ	
			76/21	0.0801				कुल	
			75/25	0.0006			अकबरपुर	चेनेज-12730.31 मी. रास्ते	
			75/16	0.1986			बरोठा	से के	
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0108				चेनेज-14118.68 मी. साथ	
			75/17	0.1868				कुल	
			75/14	0.0240			जगदीशपुर	चेनेज-14118.68 मी. रास्ते	
			75/18	0.0592				से के	
			75/13	0.1516				चेनेज-18645.94 मी. साथ	
			75/12	0.2172				46/11	0.0155
			75/11	0.1768				45/15	0.1124
			75/10	0.0361				कुल	0.1279
			74/15	0.0415			छतेरा बहादुरपुर	पक्का रास्ता	0.0097
			74/6	0.1626				3/15	0.0557
			74/7	0.2144				पक्का रास्ता	0.0062
			74/8	0.1595				3/14	0.1953
			74/3	0.0512				3/13	0.1947
			74/9	0.0259				3/12	0.2055
			74/2	0.1797				3/11	0.1684
			74/1	0.1503				3/20	0.0696
			केनाल	0.0845				पक्का रास्ता	0.0426
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0004				4/16	0.2120
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0023				4/25	0.0004
			73/5	0.1631				4/24/2	0.0123
			73/4	0.2045				4/24/1	0.0584
			73/3	0.1910				4/17	0.1396
			73/2	0.0128				4/18	0.0028
			कुल	3.0725				4/23	0.1805
	बुध खालसा		15/3	0.0144				6/3	0.0757
			15/2	0.1888				6/2	0.1556
			15/1	0.2079				6/9	0.0827
			14/5	0.1945					
			14/4	0.1963					
			14/3	0.2009					



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	अब्बासपुर	32/14	0.0060	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	नहरा	5/5/1	0.0546
			32/16	0.0494				5/5/4	0.0280
			32/17	0.2160				5/5/2	0.0235
			32/18	0.0126				5/6	0.1718
			32/23	0.0136				5/15	0.1735
			32/24	0.2013				5/16	0.1846
			43/4	0.0531				5/25	0.1878
			राष्ट्रीय धोरीमार्ग	0.2816				देन	0.0117
			43/6	0.0585				8/5/2	0.0125
			43/15/1	0.0707				8/5/1	0.1560
			43/15/2	0.0873				कच्चा रास्ता	0.0146
			42/11	0.0564				8/6	0.1558
			42/20	0.1936				8/7	0.0054
			43/7	0.0175				8/15/1	0.0139
			43/16	0.0062				8/14/1	0.0011
			42/21	0.1270				8/15/2	0.1489
			42/22/1	0.0704				8/14/2	0.0217
			42/22/2	0.0014				8/16	0.1427
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0108				8/17	0.0416
			47/1	0.0016				8/25	0.1250
			47/2	0.2168				8/24	0.0551
			47/9	0.1172				12/5	0.1138
			47/8	0.1066				12/4	0.0657
			47/13	0.2190				12/6	0.0950
			47/14	0.0003				12/7	0.0812
			47/18/1	0.0240				12/15/1	0.0294
			47/18/2	0.0153				12/15/2	0.0393
			47/18/3	0.0758				12/14/1	0.1000
			47/17	0.0797				12/14/2	0.0101
			47/24/2	0.0155				12/16/2	0.0473
			47/24/1	0.0306				12/17	0.1348
			47/23	0.0066				12/25	0.0185
			नहरा	0.3490				12/25	0.0135
			51/7/1	0.0306				12/24/2	0.1271
			51/7/2	0.0551				12/24/2	0.0081
			51/4/2	0.1800				देन	0.0203
			51/5/2	0.1800				18/5	0.0300
			51/6	0.0951				18/4/1	0.0142
			51/14	0.0034				18/4/2	0.1302
			51/15	0.1681				18/6	0.0165
			51/16	0.0173				18/7	0.1606
			कुल	9.7008				18/15	0.0010
		नहरा	2/16	0.1526				18/14	0.2088
			2/25	0.1772				18/7/1	0.1642
			कच्चा रास्ता	0.0132				18/7/2	0.0039
			5/5/3	0.0690				18/24	0.1564

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	नहरा	30/4	0.1833	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	नहरा	74/22/2	0.0061
			30/7	0.1863				86/3	0.1753
			30/14	0.1647				86/8	0.1733
			30/17	0.1757				86/13	0.1895
			30/16	0.0054				86/26	0.0207
			30/25	0.0628				86/18	0.1778
			30/24	0.0801				86/23/1	0.1702
			नहरा बि शाखा	0.1081				86/23/2	0.0014
			40/5	0.1210				94/4/3	0.1927
			40/4	0.0130				94/8/1	0.0910
			40/6	0.1585				94/8/2	0.0925
			40/15	0.1528				94/13	0.1718
			41/11	0.0521				94/14/1	0.0061
			41/20/1	0.0434				94/17/2	0.0390
			40/16	0.0236				94/18	0.1394
			पक्का रास्ता	0.0699				94/24/1	0.0703
			41/20/2	0.0721				94/23	0.1138
			41/21	0.1864				97/4	0.0277
			50/1	0.1834				97/3	0.0345
			50/10	0.1827				कुल	10.3989
			50/11	0.1625			हालापुर	30/4	0.0373
			50/12	0.0382				30/3	0.0777
			50/19	0.0837				30/7	0.0568
			50/20	0.0790				30/8	0.1135
			50/22	0.1266				30/14	0.0271
			50/21	0.0357				30/13	0.1542
			65/2	0.1636				30/17	0.0303
			65/1	0.0033				30/18	0.1537
			65/9	0.1914				30/24	0.0505
			65/12	0.1783				30/23	0.1342
			65/19/1	0.0751				35/4	0.0600
			65/19/2	0.1173				35/3	0.1231
			65/22/2	0.1365				35/7	0.0560
			65/22/1	0.0381				35/8	0.1227
			74/2	0.1677				35/14	0.0562
			74/3	0.0291				35/13	0.1336
			74/8	0.0962				35/17/2	0.0517
			74/9	0.1074				35/18	0.1188
			74/13/1	0.1249				35/24/1	0.0486
			74/12	0.0410				35/23	0.1298
			74/13/2	0.0045				57/4/1	0.0381
			74/18	0.1718				57/3	0.1283
			74/19	0.0030				57/4/2	0.0038
			74/23/1	0.0599				57/7	0.0502
			74/22/1	0.0004				57/8	0.1451
			(पक्का					57/14	0.1752
			रास्ता) 120	0.0663				57/13	0.0024
			74/23/2	0.0473				57/17/2	0.0448

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सोनीपत	सोनीपत	हालापुर	57/18	0.1189	सोनीपत	खरखोदा	जीजाठली	11/4	0.0790
		एस्त		0.0172				11/3	0.0321
		57/24		0.0498				11/8/1	0.0228
		57/23/1		0.0306				11/7/1	0.0692
		57/23/2		0.0437				74 (केनाल)	0.0759
		57/23/3		0.0188				11/7/3	0.0752
		57/23/4		0.0143				11/8/2	0.0049
		57/23/5		0.0161				11/13	0.0025
		60/3/1		0.0125				11/14/1	0.1129
		60/3/2		0.0136				11/17	0.1729
		60/3/3		0.1121				11/18/1	0.0036
		60/4		0.0493				11/24/1	0.1774
		60/8		0.1399				11/23	0.0063
		60/7		0.0372				28/4	0.1817
		60/14		0.0199				28/3	0.0014
		60/13		0.0694				28/7/1	0.1319
		केनाल		0.0030				28/7/2	0.0545
		113		0.5824				28/14	0.1745
		81/3/1		0.0291				28/17/1	0.0516
		81/3/2		0.0150				28/17/2	0.1283
		81/4		0.0023				28/24	0.1793
		81/7		0.0153				33/4/1	0.1290
		81/8/1		0.0608				33/4/2	0.0395
		81/8/2		0.0728				33/4/3	0.0176
		81/8/3		0.0473				33/7	0.1776
		81/14/1		0.0104				33/14/1	0.0277
		81/14/2		0.0098				33/14/2	0.1502
		81/13/1		0.0815				33/17	0.1754
		81/13/2		0.0633				33/24	0.1860
		81/17/2		0.0302				49/4	0.1902
		81/18		0.1517				49/7	0.1701
		81/24/1		0.0374				49/14	0.1845
		81/23		0.1398				49/17	0.1883
		84/4/1		0.0460				49/24	0.1732
		84/3		0.1344				52/4	0.1614
		84/7		0.0518				52/7	0.1863
		84/8		0.1215				52/14	0.1332
		84/14		0.0677				52/17	0.0758
		84/13		0.1273				52/24	0.0404
		84/18		0.0563				64/4	0.0060
		84/17		0.0074				वेस्टन यमुना केनाल	0.3011
		कुल		5.1137				कुल	4.4513
	नहरी	97/17		0.0512					
		97/18		0.0517					
		97/24/1		0.0331					
		97/24/2		0.0229					
		97/23		0.1409					
		98/4/1		0.0038					
		98/4/2		0.0118					
		98/3		0.0359					
		कुल		0.3513					

[ फाईल सं. एल-14014/ 28/07-जीपी]

एस. बी. मंडल, अवर सचिव



New Delhi, the 15th January, 2008

S.O. 107.—Whereas it appears to the Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas through Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline project in the state of Haryana, a pipeline should be laid by GAIL (India) Limited;

And, whereas it appears to the Government of India that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962) the Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date of which the copies of the notification issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri K.L. Bisnoi, Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, GTI, PARC Building, Plot No. 24, Sector-16A, Noida, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar-201301 (U.P.)

**SCHEDULE**

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for ROU (in Hectares)
1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Khurrampur	42/7	0.0965
			41/4	0.0589
			42/8	0.0052
			41/3	0.1840
			Cart Track	0.0240
			41/2	0.0116
			Cart Track	0.0128
			41/2	0.0100
			23/23	0.0132
			Cart Track	0.0020
			23/22	0.2053
			23/21	0.0109
			23/19	0.0371
			23/20	0.2129
			24/16	0.0118
			23/11	0.0371
			24/15	0.2157
			24/6	0.1080

1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Khurrampur	24/7	0.1550
			24/4	0.0501
			Cart Track	0.0084
			24/3	0.2112
			24/2	0.0120
			19/23	0.0455
			19/22	0.2146
			19/21	0.0928
			19/19	0.0003
			19/20	0.1329
			18/16	0.1946
			18/17	0.0201
			18/15	0.0326
			18/14	0.2129
			18/13	0.1156
			18/8	0.0981
			18/9	0.2422
			18/10	0.0253
			18/2	0.0250
			18/1	0.1900
			17/5	0.0646
			9/21	0.0039
			10/25	0.1735
			10/24	0.1107
			10/17	0.1030
			10/18	0.2252
			10/13	0.0237
			10/19	0.0257
			10/12	0.0336
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.0999</b>
		Manoli	129/13	0.0016
			129/12	0.1867
			129/11	0.1044
			129/10	0.1260
			130/6/1	0.0629
			130/6/2	0.1404
			130/5	0.0279
			130/7	0.0266
			130/4	0.1645
			Murram Road	0.0461
			130/3	0.1472
			120/23	0.0725
			Cart Track	0.0094
			130/2	0.0018
			120/22	0.1741
			Cart Track	0.0122

1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Manoli (Contd.)	120/19/1	0.0771
			120/19/2	0.0158
			120/20	0.1562
			120/11	0.1766
			119/15	0.0728
			120/10	0.0011
			119/6	0.2194
			119/7	0.0194
			119/5	0.0280
			119/4	0.2214
			119/3	0.0085
			101/24	0.0176
			101/23/2	0.1533
			101/23/1	0.0477
			Brick Road	0.0230
			101/18	0.0629
			101/19	0.1832
			101/12	0.1264
			101/11	0.1019
			101/10	0.2279
			102/6	0.0229
			101/1	0.0256
			102/5	0.1854
			85/25	0.1324
			85/24	0.0929
			85/17/1	0.0571
			85/17/2	0.1499
			85/18	0.0193
			85/14	0.0311
			85/13/2	0.1359
			85/13/1	0.0610
			85/8/1	0.0037
			85/8/2	0.0884
			85/9	0.1320
			85/2	0.1861
			85/1	0.0553
			68/22	0.0041
			68/21	0.2288
			69/25	0.0193
			68/20	0.0269
			69/16	0.2372
			69/17/1	0.0107
			68/15	0.0402
			69/14	0.2122
			69/13	0.0024
			69/7	0.0618

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Manoli	29/10	0.0023	Sonipat	Sonipat	Pabsara	83-Cart Track	0.0153
		(Contd.)	28/6/1	0.0373			(Contd.)	16/20	0.0394
			28/6/2	0.1582				16/11	0.1946
			28/5	0.0031				17/15	0.1427
			28/7	0.0570				17/6	0.0839
			28/4	0.2125				17/14	0.0010
			28/3	0.0278				17/7	0.2284
			22/24	0.0167				17/4	0.0064
			22/23	0.2322				17/8	0.0583
			22/22	0.0289				17/3	0.1747
			Brick Road	0.0325				17/2	0.1713
			22/18	0.0066				12/22	0.0584
			22/19	0.1878				17/1	0.0072
			22/20	0.0051				12/21	0.2181
			22/12	0.0516				80-Cart Track	0.0031
			22/11	0.2049				12/20	0.0019
			22/10	0.0836				11/25/2	0.0543
			23/15	0.0004				79-Cart Track	0.0232
			23/6	0.1809				11/25/1	0.0138
			23/5	0.0922				11/16	0.1426
			23/4	0.1639				11/17	0.1976
			10/24	0.0233				11/14	0.0312
			Cart Track	0.0017				11/18	0.0216
			Cart Track	0.0078				11/13	0.2124
			10/24	0.0975				11/12	0.1232
			23/4	0.0005				11/9	0.1054
			10/23	0.1365				11/11	0.0000
			10/18	0.0784				11/10	0.2237
			TOTAL	11.3916				11/1	0.0138
Sonipat	Sonipat	Pabsara	26/18	0.0553				10/6	0.0426
			26/19	0.1063				10/5	0.1763
			26/12	0.1712				10/4	0.1287
			26/11	0.0619				8/24/2	0.1174
			26/9	0.0028				Cart Track	0.0494
			26/10	0.2095				8/23/1	0.0818
			25/6	0.0422				8/24/1	0.0062
			26/1	0.0084				8/18	0.0876
			25/5	0.2310				TOTAL	4.8352
			16/25	0.0511	Sonipat	Sonipat	Jakhauli	64/18	0.1073
			25/4	0.0042				64/19	0.0307
			16/24	0.1966				64/13	0.0163
			16/23	0.1082				64/12	0.2113
			16/18	0.1113				64/9	0.0205
			16/19	0.2029				312	0.0217
			84-Cart Track	0.0089				64/11	0.0148
			16/12	0.0069				64/10	0.2190

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Jakhauli	64/1	0.0619	Sonipat	Sonipat	Jakhauli	28/3	0.2235
			63/6	0.0000			(Contd.)	28/2	0.0051
			63/5	0.1622				21/23/3	0.0360
			48/25	0.1343				21/23/2	0.0156
			48/24	0.1352				21/22	0.1898
			48/17	0.1409				21/19/2	0.0895
			371	0.0108				21/19/1	0.0208
			48/18	0.0998				21/20	0.1076
			48/13	0.1932				21/11	0.1989
			48/12	0.0532				20/15	0.0645
			48/8	0.0057				21/10	0.0025
			48/9	0.2170				20/6	0.2094
			48/10	0.0244				20/7	0.0167
			370	0.0123				20/5/2	0.0305
			48/2	0.0146				20/4	0.2063
			48/1	0.2182				9/24	0.0925
			49/5	0.0046				9/23	0.1457
			43/21	0.0421				9/18	0.1698
			42/25/2	0.0967				9/19	0.0672
			42/25/1	0.1233				9/13	0.0020
			42/24	0.0010				9/12	0.2100
			42/16	0.0707				9/11	0.0313
			42/17	0.1728				9/9	0.0157
			371/2	0.0215				9/10	0.2350
			42/14	0.1051				9/1	0.0224
			42/13	0.0939				345-Cart Track	0.0141
			42/8/1	0.0496				10/6	0.0132
			42/8/2	0.1402				10/5	0.1660
			42/9	0.0810				358-Cart Track	0.0121
			42/3	0.0002				3/25	0.1156
			42/2	0.1986				3/24	0.0977
			42/1	0.0202				3/26	0.0305
			371/1	0.0148				3/17	0.1770
			27/22	0.0177				3/18	0.0368
			27/21	0.2104				3/14	0.0149
			27/20	0.0794				3/13	0.2096
			28/25	0.0002				3/12	0.0136
			28/16	0.1583				3/8	0.0518
			28/15/2	0.1181				3/9	0.1850
			28/15/1	0.0235				3/2	0.0711
			28/14	0.1008				TOTAL	7.9379
			28/8/2	0.0006	Sonipat	Sonipat	Khewara	186/1	0.0389
			28/7	0.1946				186/2	0.0616
			28/4/2	0.0011				155/22	0.0084
			Asphalt Road	0.0353				155/22	0.0610
			28/8/1	0.0092				304(Asphalted Road)	0.1205
			28/4/1	0.0099					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Khewara	155/19	0.1701	Sonipat	Sonipat	Khewara	81/23/1	0.0890
			155/20	0.0136				81/18	0.1837
			155/12	0.1111				81/13	0.1638
			155/11	0.0726				81/12	0.0198
			155/10	0.1352				81/8	0.1030
			155/9	0.0485				81/9/1	0.0300
			155/1	0.0580				81/9/2	0.0510
			155/1	0.0949				81/2	0.1436
			Cart Track	0.0285				81/3/3	0.0134
			155/2	0.0024				81/3/2	0.0223
			152/21	0.1837				81/3/1	0.0042
			152/20/2	0.1837				53/23/2	0.0006
			152/11	0.1825				53/22	0.1841
			151/15	0.0012				53/19	0.1832
			151/6	0.0435				53/12	0.1774
			152/10	0.1402				53/9	0.0426
			152/1	0.0778				8/16	0.0053
			151/5	0.1060				8/15	0.2096
			122/25	0.1665				8/14	0.0001
			121/21	0.0171				8/6/1	0.0090
			122/16/2	0.0594				8/6/2	0.0744
			122/16/1	0.1243				8/7/1	0.1203
			122/15	0.1837				8/7/2	0.0615
			122/6	0.1837				8/4	0.0934
			122/5	0.1672				8/3/3	0.0411
			122/4	0.0166				8/3/2	0.0411
			117/24	0.0770				8/3/1	0.0896
			117/25	0.1072				6/23	0.1036
			117/17	0.1392				Cart Track	0.0205
			117/16/2	0.0440				6/22/2	0.1200
			117/15	0.0014				6/22/1	0.0210
			117/14	0.1823				6/19	0.1138
			117/7	0.1837				6/20	0.1514
			117/4	0.1837				6/11	0.0986
			88/24	0.1817				5/15	0.0105
			88/23	0.0020				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.5905</b>
			88/18	0.0476			Jajjal	72/9	0.1045
			88/17	0.1361				72/10	0.0595
			88/13	0.1102				72/2	0.0066
			88/14	0.0735				72/1	0.0487
			88/8	0.1695				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.2194</b>
			88/7	0.0142			Parli Kalan	33/10/2	0.0002
			88/3/1	0.0546				33/1	0.1523
			512 (Cart Track)	0.0518				29/21	0.1568
			88/3/2	0.0773				30/25/2	0.0494
			81/23/2	0.0947				29/20/2	0.0111

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	ParliKalan	30/16/1	0.0855	Sonipat	Sonipat	Dipalpur	56/4	0.1372
			30/16/2	0.1135				56/3	0.1183
			30/15/1	0.1590				Cart Track	0.0122
			30/14	0.0502				39/23	0.1449
			30/6	0.0101				39/22	0.0914
			30/7	0.1986				Asphalt Road	0.0380
			30/4	0.1532				39/19	0.1347
			30/3	0.0523				Cart Track	0.0111
			26/24	0.0093				39/20	0.1005
			26/23/2	0.1824				39/11	0.1748
			26/23/1	0.0099				40/15	0.0809
			26/18/2	0.0527				40/6	0.1838
			26/18/1	0.0930				40/7	0.0546
			26/19	0.0620				40/5	0.0065
			26/13	0.0063				40/4	0.2212
			26/12	0.2080				35/24	0.1219
			26/9	0.1444				Cart Track	0.0119
			26/10	0.0568				35/17	0.0008
			26/2	0.0086				35/23	0.0777
			26/1	0.1797				35/18	0.2081
			22/21/2	0.0005				35/13	0.1045
			SH-11	0.0885				35/12	0.1056
			25/5/1	0.0011				35/9	0.2089
			22/21/1	0.0034				35/2	0.0815
			23/25	0.2006				35/10	0.0012
			22/16	0.1239				35/1	0.1287
			23/17	0.0868				Cart Track	0.0174
			23/15/2	0.0010				21/21	0.1874
			23/14	0.1938				22/25	0.0054
			23/7	0.1153				21/20	0.0612
			23/8	0.1099				22/16	0.1422
			23/3	0.1977				22/15/2	0.0016
			23/2	0.0014				Cart Track	0.0309
			CTR	0.0087				22/15/1	0.1728
			10/23	0.0582				22/14	0.0079
			10/22	0.2028				22/6	0.0566
			10/19	0.0610				22/7	0.1497
			CTR	0.0092				22/4	0.2002
			10/21	0.0019				22/3	0.0061
			10/20	0.1228				16/14	0.0620
			10/11	0.1410				16/23	0.1443
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.9348</b>				16/18	0.2018
Sonipat	Sonipat	Dipalpur	57/11	0.0253				16/19	0.0045
			56/15	0.1307				16/13	0.0676
			56/6	0.1341				16/12	0.1387
			56/7	0.1381				16/9	0.2031

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Dipalpur	16/10	0.0031	Sonipat	Sonipat	Makimpur	27/4/2	0.1064
			16/2	0.0735				27/4/1	0.0872
			16/1	0.1328				24/24/2	0.0001
			11/21	0.1976				Cart Track*	0.0080
			Cart Track	0.0421				24/24/1	0.1578
			12/25	0.0020				24/23	0.0234
			11/20	0.0549				Cart Track	0.0066
			12/16/3	0.0132				24/17	0.0660
			12/16/2	0.0686				24/18/1	0.1216
			12/16/1	0.0341				24/18/2	0.0007
			12/15	0.2051				24/14	0.0014
			12/14	0.0011				24/13	0.1910
			12/6	0.0860				24/8	0.1816
			12/7/2	0.0466				24/9	0.0020
			12/7/1	0.0737				24/3	0.1228
			12/4/2	0.1304				24/2	0.0670
			12/4/1	0.0753				13/23	0.0259
			12/3	0.0005				13/22	0.1679
			6/24	0.0926				13/19	0.1792
			6/23	0.1137				Cart Track	0.0082
			6/18	0.2027				13/12/2	0.1343
			6/13	0.0715				13/12/1	0.0427
			Cart Track	0.0313				13/11	0.0196
			6/19	0.0001				13/9/2	0.0449
			6/12	0.1069				13/9/1	0.0073
			6/9/1	0.1380				13/10	0.1440
			6/9/2	0.0684				13/1/2	0.0172
			6/10	0.0000				13/1/1	0.1871
			6/2/2	0.0960				14/5	0.0071
			6/2/1	0.0104				11/21	0.0593
			6/1	0.0999				10/25/2	0.1184
			4/22	0.0001				10/25/1	0.0259
			4/21	0.1704				10/16	0.1322
			Cart Track	0.0051				Asphalted Road	0.0286
			4/20	0.0146				10/17	0.0592
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.3133</b>				10/15/1	0.0510
		Makimpur	27/25	0.0168				10/14	0.1558
			26/20	0.1178				10/7	0.1700
			27/16	0.0605				10/4	0.0231
			26/11	0.0051				Cart Track	0.0304
			Cart Track	0.0093				10/8/1	0.0159
			27/15/2	0.1389				10/3/2	0.1300
			27/15/1	0.0624				10/3/1	0.0373
			27/6	0.1361				2/23/2	0.1228
			27/7	0.0674				2/23/1	0.0629
			27/5	0.0049					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Makimpur	2/22	0.0128	Sonipat	Sonipat	Asadpur	60/8	0.0695
			2/18	0.0528				60/4	0.0029
			2/19	0.1226				60/3	0.2031
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.1590</b>				61/23	0.1444
		Nandnaur	89/19	0.0511				61/22	0.0698
			89/12	0.1742				61/18	0.0032
			89/11	0.0167				61/19	0.2020
			89/9	0.0376				61/12	0.1409
			89/10	0.1883				61/11	0.0776
			89/1	0.1890				61/9	0.0016
			88/5	0.0140				61/10	0.0271
			79/21	0.0359				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.1761</b>
			Cart Track	0.0074		Morthal	Khas	225/11	0.0024
			80/25	0.1557				225/10	0.1628
			Cart Track	0.0106				225/1	0.1319
			80/16	0.1888				224/5	0.0492
			80/17	0.0161				188/21	0.0038
			80/15	0.0394				Cart Track	0.0344
			80/14	0.1509				189/25/1	0.1512
			80/7	0.1838				189/25/2	0.0347
			80/8	0.0125				189/25/3	0.0140
			80/4	0.0419				189/16	0.1301
			80/3	0.1836				189/17	0.0557
			63/23	0.0194				Cart Track	0.0257
			(Cart Track) 993	0.0164				189/15	0.0044
			63/23	0.1617				189/14	0.1950
			63/22	0.0261				189/7	0.0980
			63/18	0.0252				Cart Track	0.0144
			63/19	0.1837				Cart Track	0.0103
			63/12	0.1748				189/8	0.0707
			63/11	0.0285				Cart Track	0.0211
			63/9	0.0242				189/4	0.0003
			63/10	0.1901				189/3	0.2091
			63/1	0.1586				184/23	0.1138
			62/5	0.0349				184/22	0.0944
			Cart Track	0.0104				184/18	0.0005
			56/21	0.0137				184/19	0.2061
			57/25	0.1924				184/12	0.1091
			57/16	0.1722				184/20	0.0038
			57/17	0.0429				184/11/1	0.1016
			57/15	0.0131				184/11/2	0.0038
			57/14	0.0984				Cart Track	0.0264
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.2842</b>				184/10	0.1785
		Asadpur	Cart Track	0.0096				184/1	0.0946
			60/14	0.0726				183/6	0.0002
			60/7	0.1517				183/5	0.1161



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Morthal Khas	I46/25	0.1817	Sonipat	Sonipat	Morthal Khas	102/17	0.1485
			Cart Track	0.0274				102/18	0.1173
			I46/16	0.0890				102/13	0.1643
			I46/24	0.0009				102/12	0.1039
			I46/17	0.1202				102/9	0.1671
			Asphalted					102/2	0.0003
			Road	0.0418				102/10	0.0869
			I46/14	0.1798				102/1	0.1816
			I46/13	0.0069				101/5	0.0856
			I46/7	0.0589				79/25	0.1685
			I46/8	0.0913				Cart Track (353)	0.0219
			Cart Track	0.0248				79/24/2	0.0028
			I46/3	0.2180				79/24/1	0.0718
			I46/2	0.0266				79/16	0.0007
			137/23	0.0194				79/17/1	0.0133
			137/22	0.2223				79/17/2	0.0466
			137/19	0.0659				79/17/3	0.1477
			137/21	0.0024				79/18	0.0411
			137/20	0.1305				Cart Track	0.0325
			137/11	0.2022				79/14/1	0.0088
			136/15	0.0559				79/13	0.1261
			137/10	0.0072				347 (Asphalt	
			136/6	0.1785				Road)	0.0614
			136/5	0.1163				79/12	0.0640
			136/4	0.1408				79/8	0.0023
			106/24	0.1605				79/9/2	0.0390
			106/23/2	0.0163				79/9/1	0.1758
			106/23/1	0.0475				79/2	0.0040
			106/17	0.0019				79/10/1	0.0536
			106/18/1	0.1206				79/10/2	0.0021
			106/18/2	0.0410				79/1	0.1969
			106/19	0.0011				80/5	0.0333
			Cart Track	0.0283				74/21	0.0065
			106/13	0.0421				73/25	0.1599
			106/12	0.1368				Cart Track	0.0248
			Cart Track	0.0321				73/24	0.1811
			106/9	0.0700				73/23	0.0501
			106/11	0.0020				Cart Track	0.0514
			106/10	0.1040				73/17	0.0138
			Asphalted					73/18	0.1240
			Road	0.0428				73/19	0.1928
			106/1	0.1314				73/12	0.0267
			107/5	0.0961				73/11/1	0.0140
			Cart Track	0.0317				73/11/2	0.0793
			102/25	0.1458				72/15	0.2032
			102/24	0.1269				72/14	0.0443

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Morthal Khas	72/6	0.0406	Sonipat	Sonipat	Hassanpur	36/21/1	0.0005
			72/7	0.1397				36/20/2	0.0190
			Cart Track	0.0522				36/20/1	0.1714
			72/4	0.0042				36/11	0.0506
			72/8/2	0.0633				Cart Track	0.0065
			72/8/1	0.0177				37/16	0.0001
			72/3	0.1401				37/15	0.2035
			72/2	0.2198				37/6/3	0.0507
			72/1	0.1388				37/14	0.0053
			62/21	0.0795				37/7	0.2306
			71/5	0.0035				37/8/2	0.0021
			63/25	0.2311				37/8/1	0.0280
			63/16	0.0036				37/4	0.0141
			Asphalted Road	0.0273				37/3	0.2221
			63/24	0.0358				37/2	0.0538
			845 (Cart Track)	0.0152				Cart Track	0.0200
			63/17	0.1506				Cart Track	0.0202
			63/18	0.2093				34/23	0.0000
			63/19/1	0.0533				34/22	0.1564
			63/18/2	0.0029				34/21	0.1260
			63/12	0.1503				34/20	0.1147
			845 (Cart Track)	0.0131				Cart Track	0.0151
			63/19/2	0.0162				Cart Track	0.0151
			63/11/3	0.0271				33/16	0.1529
			63/11/2	0.0469				Cart Track	0.0135
			63/11/1	0.1117				Cart Track	0.0015
			63/10	0.0584				33/15	0.0704
			64/15	0.0035				33/14	0.2048
			64/6	0.2311				33/17	0.0003
			64/7/2	0.0016				33/7	0.0463
			64/7/1	0.0039				Cart Track	0.0053
			64/4/2	0.0823				33/13	0.0027
			64/5/2	0.0216				33/8	0.2136
			Cart Track	0.0275				33/3	0.0587
			64/4/1	0.1385				33/9	0.0038
			Cart Track	0.0283				33/2	0.2160
			64/4/3	0.0348				33/1	0.0241
			64/3	0.0494				Field Channel	0.0098
			Cart Track	0.0276				24/22	0.0160
			48/24	0.0013				24/21/2	0.0653
			48/23	0.1567				Asphalted Road	0.0238
			48/22	0.0398				24/21/1	0.1324
			TOTAL	12.4980				25/25	0.0613
	Sonipat	Hassanpur	36/22	0.1644				24/20/2	0.0031
			36/19	0.0812				25/16	0.1880

**Gannaur Bhagan**



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat Gannaur—Rajpur (Contd.)	57/14/2		0.0361		Sonipat Gannaur—Rajpur (Contd.)	33/11		0.0439	
	57/14/1		0.1657			33/10/1		0.0197	
	57/13		0.2074			33/10/2		0.0513	
	57/12		0.1588			33/10/8		0.1256	
	57/9		0.0106			32/6/1		0.1134	
	57/11		0.1625			32/6/2		0.0027	
	57/10		0.0638			32/5		0.1287	
	56/15		0.1003			33/1		0.0004	
	56/14		0.0135			32/4		0.2321	
	56/6		0.1075			32/3		0.0373	
	56/7		0.2070			Cart Track		0.0519	
	56/8		0.0398			30/24		0.0017	
	56/3		0.0174			30/23		0.0757	
	Asphalted Road		0.0445			30/22		0.0104	
	46/21		0.0020			<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7.1213</b>	
	47/25		0.1417			Bhuri	8/7	0.0030	
	47/16		0.0222				8/8/1	0.0212	
	47/24		0.0201				8/8/2	0.0715	
	47/17		0.1135				8/3	0.0755	
	47/18		0.0140				8/9	0.0007	
	Asphalted Road		0.0611				8/2/1	0.2091	
	48/5		0.1284				8/2/2	0.0141	
	48/4		0.0267				8/1	0.0612	
	34/25		0.0051				6/22/2	0.0048	
	Asphalted Road		0.0430				6/21/1	0.0021	
	34/24		0.1480				6/21/2	0.1119	
	34/23		0.1909				6/20	0.0031	
	34/18		0.0306				42	0.0294	
	WB (Field Channel)		0.0018			<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.6075</b>	
	34/22		0.0995			Rajlu	57/17/2	0.0407	
	34/19		0.0963				57/17/1	0.0394	
	34/21		0.0620				57/18	0.0775	
	34/20		0.0749				57/14	0.0000	
	B.G.Rail- Way		0.1590				57/13	0.1211	
	33/16/2		0.1084				57/12	0.1751	
	33/16/1		0.0213				57/9	0.0864	
	33/17		0.2046				57/11/1	0.0002	
	33/18		0.1884				57/10/4	0.0102	
	33/13		0.0511				WB	0.0050	
	33/19/1		0.0077				57/10/3	0.0501	
	33/12		0.2272				57/10/2	0.0736	
	33/9/2		0.0099				57/10/1	0.0552	
							57/1	0.0541	
							58/6	0.0059	
							58/5	0.1204	
							50/23	0.0779	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat Gannaur	Rajul (Contd.)		50/18	0.0026	Sonipat Gannaur	Panchi Jatan (Contd.)		40/8	0.1296
			50/22	0.0391				40/9/1	0.1265
			50/19/2	0.1913				40/9/2	0.0007
			50/19/1	0.0053				40/2	0.1488
			50/20	0.1181				40/1/2	0.1170
			50/11	0.1214				13/21/2	0.0776
			51/15/2	0.1039				40/1/1	0.0004
			51/15/1	0.0964				13/21/1	0.0618
			50/14/3	0.0152				14/25/2	0.0281
			51/6	0.0325				14/25/1	0.0052
			51/7/1	0.1115				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.3527</b>
			51/7/2	0.0805	Sonipat Gannaur	Udesipur		62/21	0.0170
			51/8	0.1572				62/25	0.1027
			Nala	0.0391				61/16/2	0.0889
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.1069</b>				61/16/1	0.0537
Sonipat Gannaur	Panchi Jatan		Nala	0.0470				29	0.0004
			73/8	0.0001				61/17/2	0.0046
			73/9	0.1743				61/17/1	0.0793
			Cart Track	0.0304				61/17/3	0.0321
			73/10	0.1125				61/14/3	0.0208
			73/1	0.1435				61/14/2	0.1183
			74/5	0.0987				61/14/1	0.0263
			44/25	0.1836				61/13/2	0.0009
			44/16	0.0011				61/13/1	0.0925
			44/24	0.0712				61/8	0.1289
			44/17	0.2014				61/8	0.0503
			44/18/1	0.0500				61/9	0.0684
			44/14	0.0062				CTR	0.0113
			44/13	0.2201				61/3/2	0.0010
			44/12	0.0369				61/2	0.2047
			44/8	0.0114				61/1	0.0532
			44/9	0.2319				46/22	0.0048
			44/10/1	0.0228				46/21	0.2168
			44/2	0.0225				46/20/2	0.0114
			44/1	0.2071				47/25	0.0373
			Cart Track	0.0278				47/16	0.2233
			45/5	0.0141				47/17	0.0242
			41/21	0.0186				47/15	0.0209
			40/25	0.2171				47/14/2	0.1086
			40/16	0.0443				47/14/1	0.1155
			Field ct	0.0213				47/13	0.0139
			40/24	0.0023				47/7/3	0.0332
			40/17	0.1905				47/8/5	0.0317
			40/14	0.0842				47/8/4	0.0318
			Field ct	0.0210				47/8/3	0.0054
			40/13	0.1431				47/8/2	0.0275

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Gannaur	Udesipur	47/8/1	0.1230	Sonipat	Gannaur	Udesipur	10/21	0.0026
		(Contd.)	47/9	0.0065			(Contd.)	CTR	0.0227
			47/3	0.0482				16/5	0.0477
			47/2	0.2088				9/25	0.2064
			47/1	0.0018				9/24	0.0862
			43/22	0.0351				9/16	0.0002
			43/21	0.0244				9/17	0.1661
			NALA	0.0334				9/18	0.1343
			27/15	0.1393				9/13	0.1178
			27/6	0.0363				9/12	0.1810
			27/14	0.0086				9/11	0.0015
			27/7	0.1775				9/9	0.0711
			CTR	0.0041				9/10	0.2147
			27/8	0.0294				9/1	0.0413
			27/4	0.0181				8/6	0.0095
			27/3	0.2197				8/5	0.2195
			27/2	0.0626				8/4	0.0085
			25/23	0.0031				7/25	0.0435
			25/22	0.1895				7/24	0.1821
			25/21	0.1078				7/17	0.0005
			25/20	0.1444				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.9338</b>
			24/16	0.1560	Sonipat	Gannaur	Bhader	CTR	0.0251
			24/15	0.0939				16/7	0.0242
			24/14	0.2009				16/6	0.0031
			24/13	0.0056				CTR	0.0133
			24/7	0.0534				16/15	0.0490
			24/8	0.2233				17/11/2	0.1224
			24/9	0.0236				17/20	0.1088
			24/3	0.0232				17/19	0.2169
			24/2	0.2228				17/22	0.0142
			24/1	0.0540				17/1 8/2	0.0286
			CTR	0.0440				17/18/1	0.0134
			14/22	0.0010				17/23	0.1892
			14/21	0.1525				17/24	0.1608
			15/25	0.1032				17/25	0.0035
			15/16	0.1552				26/4/1	0.0448
			15/17	0.1451				26/4/2	0.0255
			15/14	0.1070				26/5/1	0.0252
			15/13	0.1901				26/5/2	0.2004
			15/12	0.0032				26/6	0.0033
			15/8	0.0620				<b>DISTRY</b>	<b>0.0362</b>
			15/9	0.2022				25/1	0.0450
			<b>DRAIN</b>	<b>0.0178</b>				25/10	0.1487
			15/2	0.0289				25/9/1	0.0386
			15/10	0.0184				25/9/2	0.1523
			15/1	0.2062				25/12	0.0402

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Gannaur	Bhadet (Condt.)	25/8	0.0153	Sonipat	Gannaur	Purkhas (Condt.)	49/24/1	0.0082
			25/13	0.2159				49/17/1	0.0266
			25/14	0.1116				49/17/2	0.0824
			25/17/1	0.0839				49/18	0.1639
			25/17/2	0.0357				49/13	0.1112
			25/16	0.2172				49/12	0.1579
			25/25	0.0220				49/11	0.0021
			ASP	0.0380				49/9	0.1091
			24/20/2	0.0138				49/10	0.1667
			24/21	0.1449				Cart Track	0.0085
			24/22	0.0164				49/1/1	0.0943
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.6471</b>				50/5	0.1683
								39/25	0.1105
Sonipat	Gannaur	Purkhas	70/24	0.0649				39/24	0.1280
			70/23	0.0024				39/17	0.1744
			70/17	0.0614				39/19	0.0660
			70/18	0.1982				Cart Track	0.0051
			70/19	0.0011				39/14	0.0015
			70/13/2	0.0661				Cart Track	0.0094
			70/13/1	0.0028				39/13	0.1613
			70/12	0.2067				39/12	0.0515
			70/11/1	0.0051				Cart Track	0.0104
			70/9	0.0517				39/8	0.0031
			70/10	0.1876				39/9	0.2385
			70/1/2	0.0316				39/10	0.0027
			Field Channel	0.0159				39/2	0.0632
			Cart Track	0.0319				39/1	0.1818
			71/6	0.0016				24/21	0.0977
			71/5/2	0.0193				Field Channel	0.0178
			71/5/1	0.1488				25/25	0.1293
			64/25	0.0856				25/16/2	0.0987
			71/4	0.0001				25/16/1	0.0762
			64/24	0.1719				25/17/2	0.0191
			64/17	0.0921				25/17/1	0.0491
			64/18	0.1236				25/15	0.0014
			Asphalted					25/14	0.2083
			Road	0.0397				25/13	0.0223
			64/13	0.1144				25/7	0.0234
			Cart Track	0.0171				25/8	0.1742
			Field Channel	0.0164				25/3	0.1167
			64/12	0.1268				25/2/1	0.0510
			64/9	0.1062				Asphalted	
			64/10	0.1601				Road	0.0303
			64/1	0.1131				Field Channel	0.0120
			63/5	0.1541				25/2	0.0706
			49/25	0.1208				14/22	0.1410
			49/24/2	0.1432					



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat Gannaur	Purkhas	Field Channel	0.0049		Sonipat Gannaur	Singhkhera	49/21	0.0066	
		14/21/2	0.0091				Cart Track	0.0040	
		14/21/1	0.1010				48/25	0.2180	
		14/20	0.1711				48/24	0.0106	
		Cart Track	0.0288				48/16	0.0342	
		14/11	0.0035				48/17	0.2050	
		13/16	0.0345				48/14/1	0.0916	
		13/15	0.2202				48/13/2	0.0444	
		13/14	0.0089				48/13/1	0.1104	
		13/6	0.0473				48/8	0.1566	
		13/7/1	0.1924				48/9	0.0857	
		13/4	0.1131				48/3	0.0000	
		Cart Track	0.0138				48/2/2	0.0440	
		13/3	0.1152				48/2/1	0.1631	
		4/23/2	0.1345				48/1	0.0331	
		4/23/1	0.0400				Cart Track	0.0090	
		4/22	0.0617				36/22/1	0.0125	
		4/18/2	0.0031				36/21	0.2041	
		4/19	0.2014				36/20	0.0383	
		4/20	0.0055				Cart Track	0.0243	
		4/12/2	0.0480				37/25/2	0.0043	
		4/11	0.2179				37/16	0.1820	
		4/10/2	0.0729				37/15/4	0.0000	
		Field Channel	0.0057				37/15/3	0.0013	
		5/15	0.0002				37/15/2	0.0032	
		5/6	0.1681				37/15/1	0.1263	
		5/5	0.1467				37/14/3	0.1225	
		5/4	0.0999				Cart Track	0.0118	
		2/24	0.0459				37/7	0.1702	
		Field Channel	0.0058				37/8/1	0.0458	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.6492</b>				37/4	0.0077	
Sonipat Gannaur	Singhkhera	50/24	0.1333				37/3/2	0.0143	
		50/23	0.0318				37/3/1	0.2088	
		50/17	0.0202				37/2/2	0.0101	
		50/18	0.2150				32/23	0.0390	
		50/19/1	0.0086				32/22	0.1987	
		50/13	0.0462				32/21	0.0003	
		50/12/2	0.1225				32/19	0.0839	
		50/12/1	0.0767				32/20	0.1550	
		Cart Track	0.0080				32/11/2	0.1231	
		50/9	0.0945				31/15/2	0.0016	
		Cart Track	0.0192				Asphalt Road	0.0256	
		50/10	0.1053				32/11/1	0.0252	
		50/1	0.1916				31/15/1	0.0830	
		51/5/2	0.0434				31/6	0.1831	
		Cart Track	0.0091				Cart Track	0.0091	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Gannaur	Singhkhera (Contd.)	31/5	0.0588	Sonipat	Gannaur	Singhkhera (Contd.)	8/25/1	0.0480
			31/4	0.1986				8/25/26	0.0109
			20/24	0.0958				8/24	0.1272
			Cart Track	0.0146				8/17/2	0.0995
			20/23	0.1120				8/23	0.0004
			Cart Track	0.0154				8/18	0.2218
			20/18	0.1562				8/19	0.0639
			20/19	0.0922				8/13	0.0065
			20/12	0.2014				8/12	0.1659
			20/11	0.0355				8/11	0.1742
			20/9	0.0131				Cart Track	0.0276
			20/10	0.2090				8/10/2	0.0390
			20/1	0.0302				9/15	0.0131
			Cart Track	0.0257				9/6	0.1978
			21/6	0.0066				9/7	0.1345
			21/5	0.2270				Cart Track	0.0299
			15/25	0.0013				9/4	0.0676
			21/4/2	0.0694				9/8	0.0079
			21/4/1	0.0156				Cart Track	0.0080
			15/24	0.1691				9/3/2	0.1398
			15/23	0.1692				9/3/1	0.0605
			Cart Track	0.0263				Cart Track	0.0104
			15/22	0.0230				Cart Track	0.0054
			15/18/2	0.0178				2/23	0.0026
			Cart Track	0.0028				9/2	0.0847
			15/19/1	0.0854				2/22/2	0.0854
			15/19/2	0.1075				2/22/1	0.0540
			15/20	0.1474				2/21	0.2102
			15/11	0.0859				2/20	0.0241
			14/16	0.0018				1/25	0.1558
			14/15	0.2176				1/16	0.0405
			14/14/2	0.0498				1/24	0.1517
			14/14/1	0.0669				Sardhana	
			14/7	0.1225				Distributory	0.0722
			Cart Track	0.0122				1/23	0.1266
			14/8/2	0.0485				10/3	0.0078
			Cart Track	0.0184				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.8543</b>
			14/8/1	0.1481	Sonipat	Gannaur	Mohammadpur Majra	14/23	0.0349
			14/9/1	0.0602				28/3	0.0109
			14/3	0.0078				28/2	0.0580
			14/2	0.1533				14/22	0.1738
			14/1	0.1777				14/21	0.1547
			7/21	0.0364				14/20	0.0930
			Cart Track	0.0137				15/16/2	0.1628
			13/5	0.0162				15/16/1	0.0433
			8/25/2	0.1578				15/17/1	0.0047

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Gannaur	Mohammadpur	15/17/2	0.0010	Sonipat	Gannaur	Mohammadpur	7/17	0.0661
		Majra	15/15/1	0.0234			Majra (Contd.)	7/15	0.0022
			15/15/2	0.0075				7/14	0.2113
			96/Drain	0.0206				7/13	0.0069
			15/14	0.2152				7/8	0.0138
			Cart Track	0.0144				7/7	0.0436
			15/7	0.0111				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.8501</b>
			15/13	0.0334	Sonipat	Gannaur	Teori	60/8	0.1637
			15/8	0.2068				60/3	0.1199
			15/3	0.0000				60/2	0.1658
			15/9	0.0917				60/1	0.0042
			15/2	0.1563				58/21	0.1067
			15/1	0.1533				58/22	0.0673
			12/21	0.0947				Bhainswal	
			11/25	0.2049				Distributory	0.1146
			Cart Track	0.0149				57/25	0.1008
			11/24	0.0101				57/16	0.1641
			11/16	0.0335				57/17/2	0.0015
			11/17	0.2211				57/17/1	0.0872
			11/18	0.0401				57/14	0.2043
			11/14	0.0116				57/13	0.0225
			11/13/2	0.0241				57/7	0.0225
			11/13/1	0.1856				57/8	0.2134
			11/8	0.0002				57/9	0.0011
			11/12	0.0880				57/3	0.0715
			11/9/2	0.1761				57/2	0.1589
			11/9/1	0.0007				Cart Track	0.0093
			11/10/2	0.0890				44/22	0.1542
			11/10/1	0.0764				44/21/1	0.0821
			11/1	0.0549				44/20	0.2037
			203/Cart Track	0.0204				44/11	0.0210
			10/5	0.0165				45/16	0.0311
			10/6	0.0462				45/15	0.2158
			Delhi Branch					45/14	0.0027
			Western	0.3463				45/6	0.0551
			Yamuna Canal					45/7	0.1768
			76/Cart Track	0.0180				45/4	0.1431
			10/8	0.1668				45/3	0.0985
			10/9	0.2433				115	0.0395
			10/10	0.0363				38/23	0.1644
			10/1	0.1963				38/22	0.0331
			10/2	0.0129				38/18	0.0147
			235/Cart Track	0.0213				38/19	0.2108
			6/21	0.0728				38/12	0.1074
			7/25	0.1486				38/11	0.1046
			7/16	0.1642				38/10	0.1768

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Gannaur	Teori (Contd.)	Dabheta		Sonipat	Gannaur	Pugthala	101/12	0.0471
			Distributory	0.3594				101/9/2	0.0639
			28/25	0.0844				101/9/1	0.1185
			28/24	0.0153				101/2/2	0.1117
			28/16	0.0372				101/2/1	0.0607
			28/17	0.1817				Cart Track	0.0093
			28/14	0.1861				99/22	0.1991
			28/13	0.0301				99/19	0.1533
			28/7	0.0204				99/20	0.0141
			28/8	0.1887				99/12	0.0905
			28/3	0.1472				99/11	0.0867
			28/2/2	0.0607				99/10	0.1554
			19/23	0.0044				99/9	0.0461
			28/2/1	0.0021				99/1	0.1963
			19/22	0.2044				99/2	0.0002
			19/19	0.1241				80/21	0.1844
			19/12	0.0006				80/25	0.0012
			19/20	0.0865				80/20	0.1162
			19/11/3	0.1278				80/16/2	0.0132
			19/11/2	0.0558				80/16/1	0.0500
			19/11/1	0.0233				81/15	0.1554
			19/10	0.0803				80/11	0.0218
			Cart Track	0.0155				81/16	0.2124
			18/6	0.1175				81/5/1	0.1532
			18/4	0.0001				81/5/2	0.0003
			18/5	0.2041				81/4/1	0.0381
			Cart Track	0.0091				76/24/2	0.0091
			11/25	0.0623				129	0.0150
			11/24	0.1134				76/25/1	0.0173
			Asphalt Road	0.0239				76/24/1	0.1557
			11/17	0.2145				76/17	0.1589
			11/18	0.0109				76/14	0.1341
			11/14	0.0529				76/13	0.0999
			11/13	0.1390				76/7	0.0000
			Cart Track	0.0143				76/8	0.2090
			11/8	0.1827				199	0.0069
			11/3	0.1636				76/3/2	0.0027
			Drain	0.0441				76/3/1	0.1052
			3/23	0.1302				76/2	0.0869
			Cart Track	0.0372				57/23/1	0.0012
			3/22	0.0163				57/22	0.1983
			3/19	0.0784				57/19/2	0.1374
			3/18	0.0852				57/20	0.0218
			3/12	0.0737				150	0.0111
			3/13	0.0194				57/19/1	0.0332
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.6635</b>				57/12	0.0186

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Gannaur	Pugthala	57/11	0.1679	Sonipat	Gannaur	Pugthala	Cart Track	0.0116
			57/10/3	0.0598				24/6/2	0.0440
			57/10/2	0.0995				24/6/1	0.0555
			57/10/1	0.0248				24/5	0.2088
			57/1	0.1728				24/4/2	0.0010
			58/5/1	0.0269				11/25/2	0.0573
			52/21	0.0474				11/25/1	0.0320
			51/25	0.1455				11/24	0.1195
			51/16/1	0.1607				11/17	0.0331
			51/16/2	0.0242				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.5401</b>
			51/15	0.1939	Sonipat	Sonipat	Manoli	52/14	0.0641
			51/14/2	0.0043				52/7/3	0.0265
			51/7/1	0.0249				52/13/1	0.1270
			51/6/2	0.0594				52/8/2	0.0793
			Asphalt Road	0.0271				52/12/1	0.1283
			51/7/2	0.0638				52/9/2	0.0834
			51/6/1	0.0010				52/11/2	0.0288
			51/4/2/2	0.0963				52/10/2	0.0779
			51/4/2/1/1	0.0898				52/11/1	0.0918
			51/4/1	0.0037				51/15	0.1416
			34/24/1	0.0296				51/6	0.0635
			34/24/2 (Asp Road)	0.0272				51/14/2	0.0955
			34/24/3	0.1110				51/14/1	0.0455
			24/25/1	0.0262				51/7	0.0616
			34/25/2	0.0219				51/13	0.1442
			34/16	0.0007				51/8	0.0633
			34/17	0.2053				51/12	0.1340
			34/14/1	0.1099				51/9	0.0593
			34/13	0.0898				51/11	0.1373
			34/7/2	0.0002				51/10	0.0539
			34/8/1	0.1193				50/15	0.1756
			34/13/2	0.0341				50/6	0.0435
			34/8/2	0.0567				50/14	0.1739
			34/3	0.1278				50/7	0.0197
			34/2/2	0.0853				50/13	0.1861
			25/23	0.0007				50/8	0.0081
			25/22	0.2075				50/12	0.2064
			Cart Track	0.0211				50/9	0.0000
			25/19	0.0981				50/11	0.2064
			25/20	0.0884				49/15	0.1914
			25/12	0.0001				49/14	0.2090
			25/11/2	0.1382				49/13	0.1821
			25/11/1	0.0674				354	0.0150
			25/10	0.0961				49/12	0.2039



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Jakhauli	123/2	0.1047	Sonipat	Sonipat	Patla	14/9	0.1988
			123/10	0.0745				14/10	0.2081
			123/1	0.1314				15/6	0.1967
			124/6	0.0330				15/7	0.1913
			124/5	0.1520				15/14	0.0017
			Cart Track	0.0192				15/13	0.0002
			124/7	0.0009				52/CTR	0.1235
			124/4	0.2072				15/13	0.0072
			124/3	0.1966				15/8	0.1723
			124/2	0.1955				15/12	0.0245
			124/1	0.1993				15/9	0.1638
			125/5/2	0.0983				15/11	0.0324
			125/5/1	0.1373				15/10	0.1394
			125/4	0.1664				16/15	0.0485
			111/24	0.0022				16/6	0.1337
			125/3	0.2040				16/14/1	0.0030
			111/23	0.0019				16/14/2	0.0018
			125/2	0.1915				16/7	0.1718
			125/1	0.2170				16/8	0.2075
			125/10	0.0083				16/3	0.0000
			126/6	0.0469				16/9	0.1272
			126/5	0.1269				16/10	0.0085
			320	0.0269				16/2	0.0845
			126/7	0.1036				16/1	0.1963
			126/4	0.0302				Cart Track	0.0085
			426	0.1164				17/5	0.2166
			126/3	0.0004				7/25	0.0051
			126/8	0.1757				17/4	0.0957
			126/9	0.1695				7/24	0.1086
			126/10	0.2094				17/3	0.0019
			127/6	0.0476				7/23	0.2029
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.4463</b>				7/22	0.0501
		Patla	13/6	0.1419				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.6993</b>
			13/7	0.2046		Sonipat	Seoli	76/22	0.1387
			13/8/1	0.1432				76/19	0.0161
			13/8/2	0.0537				76/20	0.1322
			Cart Track	0.0153				76/21	0.0801
			13/9	0.1973				75/25	0.0006
			13/10/1	0.1117				75/16	0.1986
			13/10/2	0.0485				CTR	0.0108
			56/ASP	0.0363				75/17	0.1868
			14/6	0.2052				75/14	0.0240
			14/7	0.2019				75/18	0.0592
			14/8	0.2075				75/13	0.1516

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Seoli	75/12	0.2172	Sonipat	Sonipat	Jagdishpu	46/11	0.0155
			75/11	0.1768				45/15	0.1124
			75/10	0.0361				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.1279</b>
			74/15	0.0415	Sonipat	Chhatera	Bahadurpur	ASP	0.0097
			74/6	0.1626				3/15	0.0557
			74/7	0.2144				ASP	0.0062
			74/8	0.1595				3/14	0.1953
			74/3	0.0512				3/13	0.1947
			74/9	0.0259				3/12	0.2055
			74/2	0.1797				3/11	0.1684
			74/1	0.1503				3/20	0.0696
			CANAL	0.0845				ASP	0.0426
			Cart Track	0.0004				4/16	0.2120
			Cart Track	0.0023				4/25	0.0004
			73/5	0.1631				4/24/2	0.0123
			73/4	0.2045				4/24/1	0.0584
			73/3	0.1910				4/17	0.1396
			73/2	0.0128				4/18	0.0028
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.0725</b>				4/23	0.1805
	Sonipat	Budh Khalsa	15/3	0.0144				6/3	0.0757
			15/2	0.1888				6/2	0.1556
			15/1	0.2079				6/9	0.0827
			14/5	0.1945				6/10	0.1896
			14/4	0.1963				6/11	0.0002
			14/3	0.2009				ASP	0.0623
			14/2	0.1982				5/6/1	0.0269
			14/1/2	0.0355				5/6/2	0.0402
		TP-8	Ch. 8322.90 m	in				5/15	0.0694
			to	Road				5/14	0.2012
			Ch. 9417.62 m	ROU				5/13	0.0967
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.2365</b>				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.5542</b>
	Sonipat	Badh Malak	Ch. 9417.62 m	in				20/13	0.1537
			to	Road				20/12/2	0.1996
			Ch. 10301.93 m	ROU				20/19	0.0082
			<b>TOTAL</b>					20/20	0.0208
	Sonipat	Jathadi	Ch. 10301.93 m	in				20/11/2	0.1726
			to	Road				21/16	0.0006
			Ch. 12730.31 m	ROU				21/15/2	0.1939
			<b>TOTAL</b>					21/14/2	0.2018
	Sonipat	Akbarpur	Ch. 12730.31 m	in				21/13/2	0.1648
	Barotha		to	Road				21/18	0.0301
			Ch. 14118.68 m	ROU				Asphalt Road	0.0119
			<b>TOTAL</b>					Asphalt Road	0.0336
	Sonipat	Jagdishpur	Ch. 14118.68 m	in					
			to	Road					
			Ch. 14645.94 m	ROU					



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Ladpur	21/21	0.0254	Sonipat	Sonipat	Abbaspur	Cart Track	0.0196
			21/19	0.1758				14/25	0.0915
			21/20/2	0.1820				14/24	0.2039
			22/16/2	0.1202				14/23/2	0.0038
			22/16/2	0.0120				25/4	0.0602
			22/25	0.0175				25/3	0.2146
			22/24/2	0.0150				25/2/2	0.0185
			Cart Track	0.0316				25/8	0.0264
			Cart Track	0.0190				25/9/1	0.1391
			Asphalt Road	0.0798				25/9/2	0.0993
			22/17/1	0.0588				25/10	0.0250
			22/24/1	0.0861				25/12/1	0.0191
			22/23	0.1940				25/11	0.2184
			22/18/2	0.0063				26/15	0.0586
			22/18/1	0.0009				25/20/1	0.0036
			22/22	0.1980				26/16	0.2000
			22/21	0.0584				26/17/1	0.0796
			Asphalt Road	0.0083				26/17/2	0.0105
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.4808</b>				26/25	0.0000
Sonipat	Sonipat	Abbaspur	4/22	0.0014				26/24/1	0.1316
			4/21	0.1338				26/24/2	0.0218
			ASP	0.0358				26/23	0.1354
			5/25	0.1922				33/3	0.1320
			5/24	0.1998				33/2	0.1404
			5/23	0.1863				33/9	0.1227
			5/22	0.2091				33/10	0.1792
			5/21	0.1888				33/11	0.0788
			6/25	0.1990				32/6	0.0004
			6/24	0.2012				32/15/2	0.1127
			6/23	0.2012				32/15/1	0.0956
			6/22	0.2012				32/14	0.0060
			6/21	0.2012				32/16	0.0494
			7/25	0.2080				32/17	0.2160
			7/24	0.0242				32/18	0.0126
			15/5	0.0235				32/23	0.0136
			15/4	0.2285				32/24	0.2013
			15/7	0.0016				43/4	0.0531
			15/3	0.0744				Express	
			15/8	0.1696				Highway	0.2816
			15/9	0.1114				43/6	0.0585
			15/12	0.1388				43/15/1	0.0707
			15/11	0.1601				43/15/2	0.0873
			15/20	0.1072				42/11	0.0564
			14/16	0.1391				42/20	0.1936
								43/16	0.0062
								42/21	0.1270

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Abbaspur	42/22/1	0.0704	Sonipat	Sonipat	Nahsa	8/16	0.1427
			42/22/2	0.0014				8/17	0.0416
			Cart Track	0.0108				8/25	0.1250
			47/1	0.0016				8/24	0.0551
			47/2	0.2168				12/5	0.1138
			47/9	0.1172				12/4	0.0657
			47/8	0.1066				12/6	0.0950
			47/13	0.2190				12/7	0.0812
			47/14	0.0003				12/15/1	0.0294
			47/18/1	0.0240				12/15/2	0.0393
			47/18/2	0.0153				12/14/1	0.1000
			47/18/3	0.0758				12/14/2	0.0101
			47/17	0.0797				12/16/2	0.0473
			47/24/2	0.0155				12/17	0.1348
			47/24/1	0.0306				12/25	0.0185
			47/23	0.0066				12/25	0.0135
			Nalla	0.3490				12/24/2	0.1271
			51/7/1	0.0306				12/24/2	0.0081
			51/7/2	0.0551				Drain	0.0203
			51/6	0.0951				18/5	0.0300
			51/14	0.0034				18/4/1	0.0142
			51/15	0.1681				18/4/2	0.1302
			51/16	0.0173				18/6	0.0165
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.3233</b>				18/7	0.1606
Sonipat	Sonipat	Nahra	2/16	0.1526				18/15	0.0010
			2/25	0.1772				18/14	0.2088
			Cart Track	0.0132				18/7/1	0.1642
			5/5/3	0.0690				18/7/2	0.0039
			5/5/1	0.0546				18/24	0.1564
			5/5/4	0.0280				30/4	0.1833
			5/5/2	0.0235				30/7	0.1863
			5/6	0.1718				30/14	0.1647
			5/15	0.1735				30/17	0.1757
			5/16	0.1846				30/16	0.0054
			5/25	0.1878				30/25	0.0628
			Drain	0.0117				30/24	0.0801
			8/5/2	0.0125				Nahari	
			8/5/1	0.1560				Distributory	0.1081
			Cart Track	0.0146				40/5	0.1210
			8/6	0.1558				40/4	0.0130
			8/7	0.0054				40/6	0.1585
			8/15/1	0.0139				40/15	0.1528
			8/14/1	0.0011				41/11	0.0521
			8/15/2	0.1489				41/20/1	0.0434
			8/14/2	0.0217				40/16	0.0236

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	Sonipat	Halapur	60/3/3	0.1121		Kharkhoda	Jinjauli	11/7/1	0.0692
			60/4	0.0493				74 (Canal)	0.0759
			60/8	0.1399				11/7/3	0.0752
			60/7	0.0372				11/8/2	0.0049
			60/14	0.0199				11/13	0.0025
			60/13	0.0694				11/14/1	0.1129
			Canal	0.0030				11/17	0.1729
			113	0.5824				11/18/1	0.0036
			81/3/1	0.0291				11/24/1	0.1774
			81/3/2	0.0150				11/23	0.0063
			81/4	0.0023				28/4	0.1817
			81/7	0.0153				28/3	0.0014
			81/8/1	0.0608				28/7/1	0.1319
			81/8/2	0.0728				28/7/2	0.0545
			81/8/3	0.0473				28/14	0.1745
			81/14/1	0.0104				28/17/1	0.0516
			81/14/2	0.0098				28/17/2	0.1283
			81/13/1	0.0815				28/24	0.1793
			81/13/2	0.0633				33/4/1	0.1290
			81/17/2	0.0302				33/4/2	0.0395
			81/18	0.1517				33/4/3	0.0176
			81/24/1	0.0374				33/7	0.1776
			81/23	0.1398				33/14/1	0.0277
			84/4/1	0.0460				33/14/2	0.1502
			84/3	0.1344				33/17	0.1754
			84/7	0.0518				33/24	0.1860
			84/8	0.1215				49/4	0.1902
			84/14	0.0677				49/7	0.1701
			84/13	0.1273				49/14	0.1845
			84/18	0.0563				49/17	0.1883
			84/17	0.0074				49/24	0.1732
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.0517</b>				52/4	0.1614
	Kharkhoda	Nahri	97/17	0.0512				52/7	0.1863
			97/18	0.0517				52/14	0.1332
			97/24/1	0.0331				52/17	0.0758
			97/24/2	0.0229				52/24	0.0404
			97/23	0.1409				64/4	0.0060
			98/4/1	0.0038				Western	
			98/4/2	0.0118				Yamuna	
			98/3	0.0359				Canal	0.3011
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.3513</b>				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.4513</b>
	Kharkhoda	Jinjauli	11/4	0.0790					
			11/3	0.0321					
			11/8/1	0.0228					

[File No.: L-14014/28/07-G.P.]

S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

**श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 108.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मै. इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ श्रम न्यायालय सं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 134/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/16/2005-आई आर (सी-1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

New Delhi, the 20th December, 2007

S.O. 108.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 134/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-labour Court, 2, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Indian Airlines, and their workmen which was, received by the Central Government on 19-12-2007.

[No. L. 11012/16/2005-IR (C-I)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE****BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI****PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAL****ID. Nos. 134/2005**

In the Matter of:—

Shri Prem Parkash Arya,  
S/o. Shri Murari Lal Arya,  
M-40, Mahalaxmi Garden,  
Near Railway Station,  
Gurgaon-122006  
(Haryana),

**VERSUS**

The Managing Director,  
Indian Airlines, Airlines House (HQ),  
Plot No. 113, Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road,  
New Delhi.

**AWARD**

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-11012/16/2005 IR(C-I) Central Government Dt. 19-12-2005 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:

“Whether the demand of Shri Prem Parkash Arya, Sweeper from the management of Indian Airlines for reinstatement in service is justified? If so, to what

relief is the workman entitled and from what date.”

The workman applicant has filed claim statement. In the claim statement it has been stated that the applicant/workman was appointed as a permanent worker in the respondent department on 07-08-1990 as a Loader and was deployed to work at IGI Airport's Terminal-II, New Delhi. No appointment letter was given to the applicant/workman by the respondent. No salary slip was given by the respondent and the respondent was also not given any account to the applicant/workman with regard to PF / ESI contribution.

That the respondent was practicing unfair labour practice since beginning. Due to this reason the applicant/workman who was working as a Loader in the respondent department from 07-08-1990, his designation was changed from 08-11-94. The applicant/workman was in need of job and due to fear of losing the same the applicant/workman was forced to work as Sweeper. The applicant/workman had served at various sub-departments of the respondent. The respondent was assigning various types of duties to the applicant/workman such as peon duty, sweeper duty and dispatching and filing work in the office. The applicant/workman is graduate. But due to poverty the applicant/workman is forced work as peon / loader / sweeper.

That the applicant/workman was issued one gate pass/ daily permit pass by the respondent to enter in the premises of respondent. The respondent on the other hand had shown the applicant/workman on contract basis w.e.f. 08-11-1994 but no alleged contractor was engaged by the respondent under whom the applicant/workman had ever work. This is nothing but camouflage contact which never exist. All the petty cash vouchers are signed by the concerned officer of the respondent. The applicant/workman was serving from 9.00 AM to 5.30 PM daily but as per record he was shown on duty from 9.00 AM to 4.30 PM. The applicant/workman was paid Rs. 56/- per day by the respondent but whereas the applicant/workman was carrying out duty from morning to evening regularly.

That the respondent illegally deducting the salary/ wages of the applicant/workman if he used to take leave. The applicant/workman was discharging his duties honestly and with dedication and gave no chance of any misconduct etc. during his service career. The respondent changed the cadre/nature of work of the applicant/workman from 08-11-1994 from loader (who was appointed on regular basis) to sweeper on alleged contract basis. The applicant/workman had performed duty at booking office at Parliament House for two days i.e. on 25/26-09-1996.

That the respondent in order to victimize the workman had planned to remove the applicant/workman from service without any cause or reason. In this, the respondent Sh. Savtantra Kumar, Deputy Manager and Shri Y. Shanker, Duty Manager, with malafide intentions on 26-10-1998 shown the name of applicant/workman from Prem Parkash Arya to Parveen Kumar in the petty cash vouchers. The

applicant/workman had served at various places namely reservation office of the respondent at PTI Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi. Because applicant/workman was demanding and requesting the respondent to regularize his services on the ground that he had been working since long. The intention of the respondent was malafide while showing the changed name of the applicant/workman in the petty cash vouchers from 26-10-1998 to 31-10-1998. However, the applicant/workman continued to sign on said vouchers as Prem Parkash Arya which is his original name.

That the respondent while pursuing unfair labour practice, stopped entry of the applicant/workman in the premises of respondent department w.e.f. 09-02-1999. The applicant/workman was given no benefits of any retrenchment compensation etc. while illegally terminating his services. The due and earned wages of the applicant/workman was not paid as per the enhanced rates. But on the other hand the respondent was discriminating in payment of salary/wages to the applicant/workman. On 25-01-1991, as per the Govt. order he was to pay Rs. 102 per day and to Rs. 127 per day from 08-05-1996 but was paid only Rs. 56 per day. The copy of the said letter is annexed as Annx. A-I & A-2.

That the applicant/workman served a legal notice dated 13-11-1999 through is counsel on the respondent but the respondent gave no response. Subsequently, one reminder to this legal notice was also sent on 11-02-2000 to the respondent but respondent gave no response. The applicant/workman submitted various representations to the respondent and other authorities praying for his reinstatement with the respondent but the applicant/workman could not get any help.

That on the other hand the respondent had not terminated or removed the similary placed the workmen who were working alongwith the applicant/workman the name of some of them are Sh. Vijay Pal, Shri Nem Babu, Shri Mahesh Kumar, Shri Jai Parkash, Shri Hira Lal who were working as casual sweeper at the PTI Building and there were subsequently transferred to the head quarter of the respondent and their services were regularized.

That in the year 2000, the applicant/workman approached one lawyer, and requested him to pursue his matter. The applicant/workman is no legally trained person and as per the legal advice he had filed one civil suit praying to issue a decree for mandatory injunction against the defendant/respondent to reinstate him and give all the benefits as are given to the regular employee. However, the said suit was decided against the plaintiff/ applicant/workman on 21-01-2004 by which the Ld Civil Judge, Delhi directed the applicant/workman to approach Labour Court cum Industrial Tribunal established as per the appropriate Act by the Government. For no fault of the applicant/workman and due to wrong advice and guidance by the advocate his case continued in civil court for almost 4-5 years. The copy of the order dated 21-01-2004 is annexed as Annx. A-3.

That the applicant/workman filed one claim statement before ALC/Conciliation Officer (CG), New Delhi on 07-06-2000. The ALC concerned on the basis of wrong submissions of the respondent that the applicant/workman was not the employee of the respondent, the matter cannot be entertained by the ALC. The ALC unfortunately did not appreciate the contention of the applicant/workman and dismissed the claim petition. Subsequently, the applicant/workman approached the Ministry of Labour & Employment (CG), New Delhi and this matter was referred by the appropriate government before your Honour.

That the applicant/workman has sufficient evidence to prove the averments made in the claim statement etc. which the applicant/workman shall prove at the time of evidence. The applicant/Workman belongs to Balmiki Community (Schedule Caste) and is having poor background. The applicant/workman was expecting that his services are permanent and will also get promotion being educated. But on the other hand the respondent who was pursuing unfair labour practice, terminated the services of the applicant/workman illegally, arbitrarily and without issuance of any show cause notice, without conducting any enquiry, without payment of any compensation and due benefits to the applicant/workman. The applicant/workman who is now 37 years old is not getting any job and is unemployed from the date of termination till today. He is managing to survive by taking loans/help from the relatives in very difficult situation.

The Management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the statement of claim filed by the claimant is liable to be rejected in view of the fact that the claimant has not come to this Hon 'ble Court with clean hands. The Claimant has concealed material facts which disentitles him from seeking any relief as claimed.

That the claimant was engaged as a part time daily rated casual Safaiwala on day to day basis for only 3 to 4 hours a day as per exigencies of work to clean/sweep the then booking office of the management located at PTI building premises. The claimant was paid remuneration as per the actual days of the work. The claimant was never engaged on a permanent basis as alleged. On the contrary, he was engaged on a casual daily rated part time basis for a short period of time for the jobs of cleaning/sweeping and his services were disengaged/ discontinued after posting of a permanent employee at the Booking Office. The claimant has no lien against the post.

That the claim is liable to be dismissed as the statement of claim is without any basis and not maintainable. It is submitted that the management has its own statutory Recruitment and Promotion Rules and all permanent appointments are made in accordance with the rules. The management is also required to follow the Govt. instructions with regard to reservations for SC's ST's OBC's and physically Handicapped etc. besides

reservations as applicable and admittedly the engagement of the workman was not as per the abovementioned procedure.

It is specifically denied that the claimant was appointed as a permanent worker with the management in the post of loader on 07-08-1990 and was deployed at IGI Airport, Terminal II, New Delhi. It is submitted that the claimant was engaged as a part time daily rated safaiwala on day to day basis for 3 to 4 hours in a day for cleaning/sweeping of the Booking Office of the management located at PTI Building premises. Subsequently, on posting of a permanent safaiwala at the Booking Office of the services of the claimant was disengaged/discontinued. It is further submitted that as the claimant was never appointed on permanent basis, therefore, there arises no question of issuing him appointment letter. Further, it is submitted that the claimant was paid wages on day to day basis @ Rs. 42 per day as per the number of days he worked and therefore there arises no question of issuing him a salary slip etc.

It is denied that the management was practicing unfair labour practice. It is further denied that the designation of the workman was changed from Loader to Sweeper on 8th November, 1994. It is further denied that the workman was ever appointed on permanent basis. It is specifically denied that the management has assigned various types of duties such as peon/sweeper/loader dispatching and filing work in the office to the claimant. It is specifically submitted that the services of the claimant was engaged only on daily rated part-time basis for sweeping/ cleaning of the Booking Office of the management situated at PTI premises.

It is specifically denied that the claimant had been engaged on contract basis w.e.f. 08-11-94 by the management. It is denied that the claimant was paid Rs. 56 per day and was serving from 9.00 AM to 5.30 PM. The claimant should be put to strict proof of the said averments.

It is denied that the claimant was appointed as loader on permanent basis and the cadre/nature of his job was changed to sweeper w.e.f. 08/11/94 on contract basis. It is further denied that salary/wages were deducted by the management, whenever the claimant used to be on leave. It is submitted that the claimant was paid remuneration on day to day basis @ Rs. 42 per days as per the actual days of working. The claimant was never appointed against any post on regular basis as alleged and the claimant should be put to strict proof the same.

It is denied that the management of any of its officials have ever tried to victimize the claimant in any manner or changed his name in any of the petty cash vouchers as alleged. The claimant should be put to strict proof regarding the said allegations.

It is submitted that the claimant was engaged as a casual daily rated part-time safaiwala as per the exigencies of work and was paid remuneration as per actual days of working. His services were disengaged when there was no

more work for him. Annexure A-I shows the rate of daily wages paid to casual daily rated workers for full days work and the said annexure is not applicable to casual daily rated part-time workers like the claimant/workman who was engaged for a few hours in a day and not for full day.

The claimant is not entitled to any retrenchment compensation etc. because he is not fulfilling the statutory requirement of being retrenched from the services. His services have not been terminated illegally by the management. On the other hand, the services of the claimant were disengaged when there was no more work for him after the posting of a permanent employee at the then Booking Office at PTI Building. The claimant has never worked at any other place of the management except the then Booking Office of the Management.

It is submitted that the claimant was engaged on casual daily rated part-time basis and were disengaged when was no more required due to unavailability of work and as such no reply to the legal notice was given.

The claimant should be put the strict proof of the same. The services of the claimant have not been terminated illegally by the management. On the other hand, as there was no work available the services of the claimant were disengaged. It is submitted that as to the knowledge of the management, the claimant is gainfully employed.

It is denied that the management practices unfair labour practice.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

From the pleadings of the parties the following issues arise for adjudication:

1. Whether the workman has completed 240 days work in the years of his employment?
2. Whether the workman is entitled to reinstatement?
3. To what amount of back wages the workman is entitled?
4. Relief if any?

#### ISSUE NO. 1.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that he was appointed as a permanent Loader in the respondent department on 07-08-1990 as a Loader and was deployed to work at IGI Aripport, Termnal - II, New Delhi. His designation was changed on 08-11-1994 and he was forced to work as a sweeper in view of need of the job and due fear of losing the same he accepted the change. He served various departments from 07-08-1990 to 09-02-1999. The

management stopped entry of the workman illegally and arbitrarily. The workman has not even paid his due wages.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the claimant was engaged as a part time daily rated casual safaiwala on day to day basis only for 3 to 4 hours a day as per exigencies of work to clean and sweep the booking office of the management allocated at PTI Building. Payment to him was made as per his actual days of working. He was never engaged on permanent basis.

The workman has filed WE-1 / 557 gate passes issued by the Bureau of Civil Aviation from 07-08-1990 to 06-09-1990. This discloses the entry of the workman as a Loader. He has annexed with the record other photocopies of gate passes which show the working of the workman up to the last of 1997. Some gate passes have been issued by Sr. Manager, Security. These gate passes are on the letter head of the management and have been duly signed sometimes Dy. Manager sometimes Sr. Manager. The signatures on these photocopies have not been specifically denied by the management.

The management was requested to file originals of all the documents but the management took the stand that the originals of the photocopy documents filed by the workman have been weeded out, and are not available.

In ID cases the original documents are always in the possession of the management as these are management's documents. The originals passes are taken by the management when new passes are issued, so the workman cannot be said to be in the possession of the original gate passes. These photocopy gate passes bear signature and seal of the management and they are on the letter of the management. It cannot be even presumed that the workman forged the signature of the Dy. Manager and Sr. Manager. Thus, these photocopy gate passes are admissible in evidence. The management has deliberately concealed the original.

The workman has filed documents relating to the engagement of other employees who have been made permanent by the management. These documents also indicate that the version of the workman is correct.

The workman has filed 571 vouchers of payment made to him as daily wage of the years 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 & 1999. The management witness has admitted that the workman was paid through petty cash vouchers. Such petty cash vouchers are kept for only 5 years. The management witness has also stated that he could not recollect the names of the officers who have allegedly signed the documents produced by the workman.

The workman has filed the list of names of 25 officers who have signed several petty cash vouchers and gate passes. This witness has not denied the signature of the officers on all the photocopy documents filed by the workman. The management witness has further stated that after checking the names of the officers he could file certificate whether the officers have signed the photocopies

filed by the workman. The management has not filed such certificate.

The management witness has further admitted that except one month when the workman was not working he was working for 4 years on need basis as a casual daily rated part time safaiwala.

It was argued by the management that the workman was engaged as part timer. The management witness has admitted that there was no other part time employee as it was sub-office. In case there was no other part time employee, it becomes obviously true that this workman was working for the whole day. At PTI Building there is booking office of the management. For a booking office there is requirement of a permanent peon. The management witness has admitted that there was no other part time employee in the sub-office. It implies that it was the workman who worked the whole day in that sub-office.

The workman has filed Ex. WE1/572. This is Police Verification paper of the workman and it has been mentioned on the back of this police verification that there are nothing adverse against Sh. Prem Prakash Arya. This certificate is dated 01-08-1990. The workman was initially engaged on this date. WE 1/573 is a photocopy document of 1990 in which the workman has been given the designation of sweeper and number has also been assigned as 225282. In WE1/574 dated 03-08-1990 the workman has been shown as casual Loader. All these photocopy documents show that initially the workman was engaged as Loader after police verification. He was then engaged as sweeper and he was given the sweeper number.

It is settled law that if the management fails to produce the original documents, photocopies become admissible in evidence, if these copies have some nexus to the original documents.

In the instant case all the photocopy documents are on the letter head of the management and there is seal and signature of the officers of the management. Such documents cannot be said to be manipulated. The workman has filed about 571 documents to establish his working for 240 days in every year of his employment.

It has been held in air 1986 SC 458 as under:

"The expression 'actually worked under the employer' cannot mean those days only when the workman worked with hammer, sickle or pen, but must necessarily comprehended all those days during which he was in the employment of the employer and for which he had been paid wages either under express or implied contract of service or by compulsion of statute, standing orders etc. Thus, Sundays and other paid holidays should be taken into account for the purpose of reckoning the total number of days on which the workman could be said to have actually worked."



In case Sundays and Holidays are calculated as per vouchers submitted by the workman he has worked for more than 240 days in all the years of his employment. The management witness has also admitted that the workman has worked for 4 years.

That Sundays and Holidays are to be calculated while counting the working days of a workman. It may be that the workman may not have kept all the photocopy documents of payment vouchers. The management witness has categorically stated that the workman has worked for 4 years. He was the only employee in the sub-office, so it cannot be said that he was a part time employee. The workman has worked for 240 days in all the years of his employment right from 1990 to 1999. He has worked for 10 years as a whole day workman. He has been paid less but this aspect is not being considered here.

From perusal of the documents filed by the workman it is substantially found proved that he has worked for 240 days in every year of his employment right from 1990 to 1999.

This issue is decided accordingly.

#### ISSUE No. 2.

It was submitted from the side of the management that reinstatement is not the only relief in all the cases of illegal termination. Section 11 A of the ID Act, 1947 provides for payment of compensation also.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that compensation is payable in cases where an undertaking has become sick or it has been closed or it is in economic loss. It has not been established that the management is in economic loss and it is a sick Industry. My attention was drawn by the Ld. Counsel of the workman to 2000 LLR 523 State of UP and Rajender Singh. The Hon'ble Apex Court ordered reinstatement with full back wages as the services of the daily wagger cleaner who worked for 4 years was dispensed with without following the procedure for retrenchment. In the instant case also no retrenchment compensation has been paid. This case law squarely covers the above case of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

It has been held in 1978 Lab IC 1668 that in case service of a workman is terminated illegally the normal rule is to reinstate him with full back wages.

My attention was further drawn to AIR 2002 SC 1313. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that daily wagger even if serving for a short period should be reinstated.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that in the instant case Sections 25 F, G of the ID Act are attracted. In Section 25 of the ID Act it has been provided that if a workman has performed 240 days work and if the work is of continuous and regular nature he should be given pay in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation.

It has been held by the Hon'ble Apex Court that there is no cessation of service in case provisions of

Section 25 F are not complied. In the instant case no compensation has been paid to the workman.

In case a workman has worked for 240 days in a year and the work is of continuous and regular nature he should be paid retrenchment compensation. In case retrenchment compensation is not paid Section 25 F of the ID Act is attracted. There is no cessation of his services. He is deemed continued in service in the eye of law. In case there is breach of Section 25 F the service is continued and reinstatement follows as a natural consequence.

ID Act, 1947 has been enacted to safeguard the interest of the workmen belonging to poor segment of society. It appears that legislature wanted that such workmen should not be harassed unnecessarily so Section 25 F, U, T and Clause 10 of Vth Schedule have been enacted. The objects and reasons of ID Act, 1947 show that the respondent management should not be permitted to indulge in any unfair labour practice. The workmen should not be engaged for years and then they should be removed all of a sudden. There is provision of retrenchment Retrenchment compensation for his removal. compensation is for compensating him otherwise so that he can survive long interregnum of unemployment. In the instant case no retrenchment compensation has been paid.

It was further submitted that the Constitution Bench Judgment has afforded a right according to which the Government is not precluded from making temporary appointments or engaging workers on daily wages.

The Government is at liberty to give temporary appointment no doubt but the mandatory provisions of Section 25 F of the ID Act, 1947 are to be followed and along with retrenchment the management has to pay retrenchment compensation even for temporary employees who have worked continuously for 240 days.

Fixed term tenure appointments and temporary appointments cannot be the rule of public employment. At the time of making temporary appointments Articles 14 & 16 are infringed. There is no constitutional mandate that the Government is at liberty to go on giving fixed term appointments for the entire tenure of service.

No such Article of the Constitution has been pointed out under which the Government or Public Sector units can continue incessantly to give temporary and fixed term appointments again and again. Since fixed term appointments and temporary appointments are not governed by any constitutional scheme, such discrimination will amount to vicious discretion. The Government of Public Sector unit will go on resorting to the method of pick and choose policy and give temporary and adhoc appointments to their favourites and thus the principles of equality enshrined in the constitution will be given a go bye. Such is not the intent of the Hon'ble Apex Court. However, in this judgment the provisions of the ID Act governing the services of the workman have not been

declared un-constitutional. Reinstatement is the remedy provided in the ID Act for breach of several provisions enumerated therein or for breach of various labour welfare legislations.

A three Judges bench of the Hon'ble Apex Court has held in 1993 - II - LLJ that termination of services affects the livelihood of not only of the employee but also of the dependents. So in case of illegal termination of service the workman should be reinstated. Reinstatement should not be misconceived as regularization. By the order of reinstatement the status quo ante of the workman is restored. He is given back wages in order to compensate him for his illegal dis-engagement. This is a special remedy provided in ID Act and it has not been annulled and set aside by any judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court. The provisions of the ID Act are still constitutional and they are to be given effect too.

In case the workman is reinstated with back wages the respondents have every right, after payment of back wages and reinstatement, to retrench him validly following the principles of first come last go so that Sections 25, G & H of the ID Act are not violated. From perusal of the records it becomes quite obvious that the workman has rendered 10 years service to the management. He is not employed in any establishment. The work is still existing. In such circumstances there cannot be any order for compensation. In case work is in existing, the workman is to be reinstated.

In view of the law cited above and the facts pertaining in this case, the workman is entitled to reinstatement.

This issue is decided accordingly.

#### ISSUE No. 3.

It was submitted by the management that payment of full back wages is not the natural consequence of the order of discharge or dismissal being set aside. It has been held in (2003) 6 SCC 141 that it is incumbent upon the labour court to decide the quantum of back wages.

It has been further held in this case that payment of back wages having discretionary element involved it is to be dealt with the facts and circumstances of the case. No definite formula can be evolved.

In 1978 Lab IC 1968—three Judges Bench of the Hon'ble Apex Court held that payment of full back wages is the normal rule. In case services have been illegally terminated either by dismissal or discharge or retrenchment, in such circumstance the workman is entitled to full back wages except to the extent he was gainfully employed during the enforced idleness. In the instant case the workman was always ready to work but he was not permitted on account of invalid act of the employer.

In 2005 IV AD SC 39 - three Judges Bench of the Hon'ble Apex Court held that reinstatement with full back wages is justified. In this case the workman has performed more than 240 days work and he has been retrenched without payment of compensation and pay in lieu of notice.

The workman has rendered continuous service for at least 10 years. He is not employed in any industry or undertaking/establishment. He may be doing some sort of job off and on though he is not employed in any industry.

In view of the facts and circumstances of the case the workman is entitled to 25% back wages.

This issue is decided accordingly.

#### ISSUE No. 4.

From the issue Nos. 1, 2 & 3 decided above the workman applicant is entitled to reinstatement/regularization along with 25% back wages.

The reference is replied thus:

The demand of Shri Prem Prakash Arya, Sweeper from the management of Indian Airlines for reinstatement in service is justified. The workman applicant is entitled to reinstatement along with 25% back wages within two months from the date of the publication of the award.

The award is given accordingly.

Date: 13-12-2007

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 109.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय बकरी अनुसंधान संस्थान के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 261/89) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-42011/22/88-डी-2 (बी)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2007

S.O. 109.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 261/89) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employer in relation to the management of Central Institute for Research on Goats and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-12-2007.

[F. No. L-42011/22/88-D.2 (B)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI R. G. SHUKLA, PRESIDING OFFICER  
: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 261 of 1989

In the matter of dispute between:

Uttar Pradesh Khetihar Mazdoor Congress  
2/236 Namneir Agra.

And

Central Institute for Research on Goats  
Makhdoom P.O. Farah District Mathura

#### AWARD

1. Central Government, MOL, New Delhi vide its notification no. L-42011/22/88-D, 2 (B) dated 24-10-89 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:—

“Whether the Director, Central Institute for Research Farah (Mathura) was justified in dismissing Sri Panna Lal and 17 others as per list enclosed w.e.f. 19-10-87 If not to what relief are the workmen entitled and from what date?”

2. At the outset it may be pointed out that in the instant my learned predecessor vide award dated 23-10-96 has answered the reference in favour of the workmen involved in the reference order as per list annexed thereto. The opposite party being aggrieved by the said award challenged the same before the Hon'ble High Court by filing Civil Misc. Writ Petition no. 6149 of 97 which was ultimately decided by the Hon'ble Court vide Judgment dated 1-3-2007, remanding the case to the Industrial Tribunal for deciding the same afresh after providing opportunities of hearing to the contesting parties.

3. On receipt of the certified copy of the order of the Hon'ble High Court, the tribunal issued notices to the contesting parties on 19-4-07 fixing 1-5-07 for hearing, although the representative for the workmen put his appearance before the tribunal on 2-4-07 but since no Presiding Officer was there in the tribunal upon completion of earlier Presiding Officer w.e.f. 20-1-07 therefore no substantial proceedings in the case could be held under the direction of the Hon'ble High Court on 2-4-07. The Presiding Officer resumed the charge of the Tribunal on 19-4-07 when the instant file was placed before me and after going through the orders of the Hon'ble High Court 1-5-07 was fixed as date of hearing of the case. Final arguments in the case were heard on 1-12-07.

4. Now coming to the merit and Case of the workmen, before discussing the same it is pertinent to highlight the brief facts of the contesting parties. In short the case of the union as set up on behalf of the 18 workmen involved in the case mentioned in the annexure to the schedule of reference order are that they are casual daily rated workers of the opposite party Central Institute for Research on Goats Makhdoom Farah, Mathura District. According to the management on 12-10-87 at about 11.50 a.m. all these concerned workmen in furtherance of their common object had assaulted Nand Kishore, the then Administrative Officer of opposite party who was sitting in his official Jeep No. U. S. 07627 and also threatened to kill him. On account of this misconduct the opposite party had dispensed with the services of the concerned workmen by order dated 19-10-87. Feeling aggrieved these workmen

have raised the present industrial dispute. In the claim statement it is denied that on 12-10-87 they had assaulted Nand Kishore at all. In any case without holding any enquiry the services could not be brought to an end, and since the services have been dispensed with without any departmental inquiry, the action of the management is bad in law and all the concerned workmen are entitled for their reinstatement with full back wages continuity of service and all consequential benefits attached with the post.

5. The opposite party has filed reply in which it is alleged that the incident is true. In this regard F.I.R. was lodged and criminal case is pending. It is further alleged that there was no need to hold inquiry since all the employees were daily rated employee and working with the opposite party as casual labours. The action of the management was perfect, legal and justified and the workmen involved in the reference order are not entitled for any relief.

6. As pointed out above, both contesting parties were given adequate opportunities to adduce their respective evidence, after remand of the case from the Hon'ble High Court, whereas the union has examined its sole witness Sri Pancham Singh who adduced evidence on his behalf as well as other co-employees involved in the case and after his evidence was closed, the authorised representative for the workmen closed his evidence. The authorised representative for the opposite Party on 22-6-07 moved an application before the tribunal to the effect that he wants to cross examination of the remaining workers involved in the case on which auth. rep. for the union objected on the ground that the evidence of the workmen stands concluded and the management may be directed to produce a list of witnesses to be examined by them. On the said application the tribunal vide order dated 22-6-07 directed the management that in case they want to cross examine the remaining workers they may do so at their own expenses and both contesting parties were directed to produce list of witnesses together with their address before the Tribunal. Thereafter the cross examination of the remaining witnesses were concluded and the management also adduced their evidence in support of their case.

7. I have heard the learned representative for both sides and have carefully gone through evidence as led by the parties.

8. As already detailed above initially an award was given by my learned predecessor on 23-10-96 in which it has been held that the dismissal of all the above eighteen persons was bad in law since no disciplinary inquiry was held by the management before they were dismissed. The management had argued before the learned predecessor that in case there was no enquiry ever held by the management even then the management can prove charges against the delinquent but learned predecessor did not agree because this was not pleaded by the management in their statement of claim. The management feeling aggrieved approached the Hon'ble High Court where it was held that

the management be given opportunity to prove the charges against the delinquents and thus the case was remanded back to this tribunal with the above observations. The management were therefore, given opportunity to prove the charges against the above eighteen persons. The management summoned each worker who had filed affidavit denying the allegations made by the management and learned for the management cross examine each of them at length except one who died during the pendency of the case. In their cross examination workers statement differed at some places on trivial points but remained intact with regard to denying the charges against them on 12-10-87 at about 11.50 a.m. to the effect that they in furtherance of their common object had assaulted Nand Kishore Administrative Officer of the management when he was in official jeep No. US 07627 and also threatend to kill him.

9. The management produced Nand Kishore as sole witness to establish the fact that he was beaten by these workers as alleged by the management. Nand Kishore though stated that he was beaten by these workers on 12-10-87 at about 11.50 a.m. when he was sitting in the official jeep and stated that he had sustained injuries and was medically examined but it is strange to note that no medical report has been filed by the management. The medical officer has also not been examined by the management. Nand Kishore in his previous statement on 13-8-96 had stated that he was accompanied by two guards of DIG while on this court on 16-11-07 stated that the said guards were of Mathura Refinery. At any rate these guards were independent witnesses but they have not been examined. The driver of the jeep was also material witness and has not been examined. Mr. HS Sharma, Asstt. Admn. Officer of the management on 29-6-07 had submitted that besides Nand Kishore driver of the jeep security guard and Anil Behari Assistant Administrative Officer shall be examined by the management. These were the material witnesses of the occurrence but except Nand Kishore none was examined. The reasons for not examining them have not been given except the management remained taking time to produce them but after having availed sufficient opportunity, they were denied further time. In the absence of other material witness the alleged occurrence could not be established without corroboration by the independent witness who were available and not examined the presumption can very well be taken that in case these witness would have been examined they would have not supported the case of the management. The acquittal of the workers by the criminal court, though not biding to this case court nevertheless this is a strong circumstances giving room for doubt about the actual occurrence which is alleged to have taken place. It is true that the degree of proof as required in civil court is lessor than in criminal case but at the same time the sole testimony of Nand Kishore must inspire confidence when he says that he was beaten and sustained injuries then why the medical report was kept out of record. Again he said that the guards have

rescued him then why they were not produced and when he says that other persons were also accompanying him then why those were not examined. He could not say as before which ALC the matter was being negotiated. It is also not on record as to how the workers reached at the point time and place at 11.50 a.m. when they were actually performing their duties at a distance of 15-16 kilometre and could not have gone out of premises without the permission of their superiors especially when it could not be established that at the relevant point of time they were having lunch interval, on the contrary it has been established that the lunch hours were at about 1.00 p.m. Under these circumstances the testimony of the sole witness is corroborated by doubts and thus the charges against these workers cannot be said to have been established with the help of this witness.

10. The learned authorised representative for the management has argued that these workers were daily ated casual workers and they could have been dispensed with their services as the do not have any right to their post. The learned authorised representative for the workrnen has relied upon the judgment of the Hon 'ble Supreme Court in Civil appeal No. 2280 of 2000 arising out of SLP 'C' No.9648 of 1999 in which the casual labours were charged and prosecuted for the offence 324, 427 and 504 I.P.C. The criminal court acquitted them but meanwhile the management in that case dispensed with the services of those casual labours and no disciplinary inquiry was held by the management in that case. The Hon'ble Supreme Court held that those labourers could not be dismissed without holding domestic inquiry. Similarly here also since the 18 workers were having worked for more than 240 days with the management it is deemed that they acquired temporary status and therefore, domestic enquiry was condition precedent for passing of order of removal from service of these workers. At any rate this argument that these workers could have been removed from service without conducting any deptt. enquiry being daily rated employees did not find favour before the Hon'ble High Court. The Hon'ble Court while remanding the case had directed this court to give an opportunity to prove charges against these workers on the basis of which they were removed and not to evaluate the case of management regarding daily rated employee. Since, as held above, the evidence of Nand Kishore lacs confidence, it cannot be held that the charges against the workers have been established before this tribunal. Consequently it is hereby held that the dismissal of the workers was illegal and as such the impugned order of the management is not valid under the law. It follows that each of the worker deserves to be reinstated in the services of the management. I am informed that the management is regularly making payment of their wages as per directions of the Hon'ble High Court therefore such payment by the management shall be deemed as back wages and no separte order is required to be passed with respect to back wages.

11. The reference order is therefore, answered accordingly.

R. G. SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 110.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम. टी. एन. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 140/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40011/17/98-आई आर (डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2007

S.O. 110.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 140/99) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum Labour Court, No. II, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M.T.N.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 24-12-2007.

[No. L-40011/17/98-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-  
LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI**

**PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI**

**I.D. No. 140/1999**

In the Matter of:—

Shri Mahavir Singh & 2 others,  
R.K. Mishra, C/o Shri B. B. Gupta, X-3A, CI  
Vilside, Tis Hazari Courts,  
Delhi - 110054.

#### VERSUS

The Chief General Manager, MTNL,  
Khursheed Lal Bhawan, Janpath,  
New Delhi - 110001.

#### AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-40011/17/98-IR(DU) Central Government Dt. 26-04-1999 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:—

“Whether S/Sh. Mahavir Singh, Satbir Singh & R.K. Mishra, employed in MTNL as security guards

through a contractor have a claim for regularization of their services in view of their having engaged on employment which was a prohibited category under Section 10 of CL (R&A) Act, 1970. If so, from what date?”

The workman-applicant has filed claim statement. In the claim statement it has been stated that the above named applicants/workmen S/Shri Mahavir Singh, Shri Satbir Singh and Shri R. K. Mishra were working with the aforesaid management at its Divisional Office/Telephone Exchange (FRS), Hari Nagar, New Delhi. The details of the above named workmen are given as under:—

Name of the workman	Post	Last Drawn	Date of Apptt.
Sh. Mahavir Singh	Guard	2800/-	10-10-95
Sh. Satbir Singh	Guard	2600/-	15-03-97
Sh. R.K. Mishra	Guard	2800/-	15-05-95

That the workman Shri Mahavir Singh was appointed as Guard in the Telephone Exchange, Hari Nagar, w.e.f. 10-10-1995 vide office order No. B1/HN/95-96/46 dated 10-10-1995 passed by SDE (FRS), Delhi and likewise Shri R.K. Mishra was appointed as Guard w.e.f. 15-05-1995 vide office order No. B1/HN/95-96/43 dated 15-5-1995 passed by SDE (FRS), Delhi.

That the applicants/workmen are very honest and sincere persons and their work and conduct was quite satisfactory and they never gave any chance of any complaint to the Respondent/Management and their superior.

That the Respondent/Management was not keeping the proper records of the workmen and was also not paying them the wages as fixed by the Delhi Administration and were also not providing other legal benefits and facilities during their service tenure such as weekly offs, festivals holidays, casual leave, earned leave, annual increments, provident fund, uniform and bonus etc. etc. to which the applicants/workmen were legally entitled to and the workmen were made to serve continuously without any break.

That even the Management was paying the monthly wages to the workmen through cheques through some other agencies while the workmen were not in the knowledge of the particulars of the persons/agencies through whom the wages was being paid to them by the Management as the officials of the Respondent/Management used to hand over the said cheque of monthly wages to the workmen directly by the said officials.

That as the workmen had completed 90 days continuously with the Management without any break at all, the workmen requested the Management to take them on permanent basis and to provide all the legal benefits and facilities of a permanent employee and also demanded the difference in the minimum wages and also the wages in

lieu of weekly offs, festivals holidays, earned leaves, annual increment, medical facility, uniform allowances and bonus etc. but the Management instead of providing all the said legal benefits to the workmen to which they were entitled to under law, terminated the services of Shri Mahavir Singh on 24-3-1998 and also terminated the services of Shri Satbir and Shri R.K. Mishra on 18-2-1998 illegally, unlawfully and against the provisions of law and without issuing any show cause notice to the workmen and also without holding any enquiry against the workmen.

That the termination of the services of the workmen by the Management is absolutely wrong, illegal, unlawful, unjustified and in contravention of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and the Management neither gave any notice nor any pay in lieu of the notice and as such the same amounts to unfair labour practice on the part of the Management.

That even otherwise the post of the guards on which the applicants were employed by the Management are still lying vacant and the Management has illegally, unlawfully and against the principle of natural justice and provisions of law have employed new persons juniors to the workmen on the said posts, while the workmen are still unemployed despite their best efforts. The Management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the present petition is misconceived and not maintainable.

That the reference is the result of non-application of mind and without taking into consideration the reply of the answering respondent as the alleged workmen were never directly employed by the answering respondent. It is submitted that there is no relationship of master and servant between the alleged workmen and the answering respondent. As such the whole proceedings are coram non-judice as held by the Hon'ble High Court in the case of DTC Vs. Delhi Administration reported in 1973 (2) LLJ 306 and by Hon'ble Supreme Court in AIR 1974 SC 2089, as such the reference is liable to be rejected.

That the present dispute cannot be said to be an industrial dispute as it does not fall within the definition of Section 2(K) which defines the term industrial dispute under the said Act.

That the three alleged workmen were never employed by the respondent/MTNL. In fact, as a matter of fact of public policy and pursuant to the instructions of the Govt. of India that the security persons in the public undertaking should be engaged through the Directorate General Resettlement, R.K. Puram, New Delhi which is an organization for re-settlement/rehabilitation of ex-armymen etc. keeping in view the said instructions the answering respondent approached the Directorate General Resettlement, R.K. Puram, New Delhi and it was through them that the alleged workmen were employed in terms of the contract dated 25-3-95 on a consolidated remuneration of Rs. 3556 per month. The answering respondent were paying directly to the said agency (agency of Directorate

General of Resettlement) who in turn were paying to the alleged workmen through cheques and the alleged workmen were accepting the said payment without any protest or demur. As such there was no privity of contract or employment between the alleged workmen and the MTNL. It is further relevant to state that pursuant to the inspection of the Labour Enforcement Inspector the objections were taken that the alleged assignment though given through the Directorate General of Resettlement was violative of Section 10 of the Contract Labour Act through which fact was not agreed.

The answering respondent immediately disengaged the services of the said agency i.e. Directorate General of Resettlement. The present reference is liable to be rejected. That the present reference is bad in law inasmuch as Directorate General Resettlement was the proper and necessary party and as such by not making them a party, the present reference is liable to be rejected on this sole ground.

That without prejudice to what is stated hereinabove it is submitted that in case the workmen were having any grievance regarding their non-employment it is with respect to the said agency nominee of Directorate General Resettlement and the said agency does not fall within the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Tribunal as such also the present petition is liable to be dismissed.

It is submitted that the alleged workmen were never employed by the answering respondent and of at all they had ever worked at Divisional Office/Telephone Exchange it was never directly under the answering respondent and the alleged workmen are put to strict proof thereof.

The alleged workmen cannot take benefit of any communications which may have been wrongly addressed or written by any person working with the answering respondent. It is specifically denied that Shri Mahavir and Shri Mishra were appointed directly by the answering respondent. It is submitted that admittedly the answering respondent never paid any salary/wages to the alleged workmen as such there was no question of answering respondent employing the alleged workmen.

It is submitted that the answering respondents were not making any payment to the workmen and the answering respondents were bound by the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into between the answering respondent and the said agency. It is submitted that as the alleged workmen were never employed by the answering respondent there was no question of the answering respondent supervising the work of the alleged workmen or giving them any benefits as alleged or otherwise. It is submitted that the payments if any were being paid as per the agreement to the agency provided by the Directorate General of Resettlement and there was no relationship of employer and employee between the answering respondent and the alleged workmen and as such there was no question of providing any legal benefits as alleged or otherwise.

The workmen applicants have filed rejoinder. In their rejoinder they have reiterated the averments of their claim statement & have denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides & perused the papers on the record.

It transpires from perusal of the record that claim has been filed by Shri Mahavir Singh and Shri Satvir Singh but they have not filed affidavit. Only Shri R.K. Mishra has filed affidavit and is contesting the case.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that Shri R. K. Mishra was appointed as Guard w.e.f. 15-05-1995 vide office order dated 15-05-1995. He discharged his duties sincerely. The management was not keeping proper records of the workman. He was not paid the wages fixed by the Delhi Administration and several others legal benefits and facilities just as holidays, weekly off, increments etc. were not provided to the workman by the management. Payment to the workman was made through some agencies whereas the workman was directly engaged. He has performed 90 days of service without any break. He requested the management to take him on permanent basis and to provide him all the facilities. The management was annoyed and terminated the services of the workman on 18-02-1998 illegally, unlawfully and against the provisions of the law. The post is still lying vacant. The workman deserves reinstatement.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the applicant is not a workman under industrial dispute Act, 1947. It was further submitted that the workman was never employed by the management. He was engaged through the Director General, Re-settlement, R.K. Puram, New Delhi which is an organization for resettlement/rehabilitation of the Ex. Army Men.

It was further submitted that the management approached the Director General of Re-settlement and through the Director the workman was employed as per the contract dated 25-03-1995 on the consolidated remuneration of Rs.3556/- per month. The management made payment of the entire amount to the Director General of Re settlement and the workman received his wages from the Director General of Re-settlement. There is no copy of contract of employment between the management and the workman.

The management has filed photocopy B - 60 to B61. It is contract agreement between the Institute and the Director General of Re-settlement and the management. It has been mentioned in this agreement that in case the performance of Security Guard is found unsatisfactory, the Institute shall be responsible for the replacement of the Guard. This document establishes the fact that there was contract between the Institute of Industrial management and the Security and the MTNL.

The management has filed document B - 62 to B 102. These documents relate to the payment made by MTNL to the Institute of Industrial Management and Security. Every time payment has been made over Rs.10, 000/-. These documents disclose that the Guards were engaged by IIMS and payment has been made directly to them. These payments have been made on the letter head. These documents are photocopy but the workman has not denied the same.

There are government orders from B - 55 to 57 which disclose that this system of taking Security Guards through IIMS was stopped for the reasons of security. The workman was engaged by IIMS. He received payment through IIMS and IIMS was responsible for his satisfactory service. The workman was not directly engaged by the management.

It is of course true that the workman has worked for 2 to 3 years as Security Guard in the MTNL but he was engaged by IIMS Institute of Security Guard and an agreement has been entered into between the IIMS and the MTNL. The workman is an employee of IIMS and when government directed the MTNL not to take Guards from IIMS the services of the workman have been terminated.

From the above it becomes quite obvious that there is no relation of employer and employee in view of section 2 (k) of the ID Act, 1947. This dispute is not between the employer and the employee. The dispute is not covered under Section 2 (k) of the ID Act, 1947 in view of 1973 (2) LLJ 306 and AIR 1974 SC 2089. The reference is liable to be rejected as there is no industrial dispute for want of relation of master and servant. The workman is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The reference is replied thus:

S/Sh. Mahavir Singh, Satbir Singh & R.K. Mishra, employed in MTNL as Security Guards though a contractor does not have a claim for regularization of their services in view of their having been engaged on employment which was a prohibited category under section 10 of CL (R&A) Act 1970. The workmen applicants are not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Date : 13-12-2007

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 111.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐयरोनाटिक्स क्वालिटी एश्यूरेंस के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 159/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14012/3/98-आईआर(डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी



New Delhi, the 24th December, 2007

S.O. 111.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 159/98) Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Aeronautics Quality Assurance and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-12-2007.

[No. L-14012/3/98-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer  
ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI R G SHUKLA, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No.159 of 98

In the matter of dispute between:

Ram Chandra son of Sri Jangali

106/371 Heera Ganj

Kanpur,

And

The Director General

Aeronautics quality Assurance

Kanpur.

#### •AWARD

1. Central Government of India, MOL, New Delhi vide Notification No.L-14012/3/98/IR(DU) dated 11-8-98 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal:—

“Whether the action of the management of Director General Aeronautics Quality Assurance, Kanpur, in terminating the services of the workman Ram Chandra w.e.f. 5-2-97 is legal and justified, If not to what relief workman is entitled?

2. The claim of the workmen as set up by him in his statement of claim is that in order to keep the workmen from attaining the status of regular and permanent employee of the opposite party, they appointed him on 21-6-94 against regular and permanent post of class IV daily wages and not only it but his attendance also has been recorded incorrectly by the opposite party. The workman has worked more than 240 days in 12 calendar month. The working hours of the workman were from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. but the workman was required to work much more hours than the prescribed one. The workman further pleads that his work and conduct remained satisfactory during the period of his employment i.e. 21-6-94 to 6-2-97. The opposite party intentionally avoided to make payment of his wages at the prescribed minimum rate. Beside the above the opposite

party removed his services w.e.f. 6-2-97 in breach of provisions of Industrial disputes Act, 1947 which is against the principles of natural justice and as such is liable to be set aside holding that the workman is entitled for his reinstatement with full back wages continuity of service and other benefits attached with the post.

2. The opposite party has vehemently denied the claim of the workman on variety of grounds out of which main ground is that a daily rated employee has no right to claim regular or permanent status in public employment without undergoing through selection process prescribed under service rules. As such the claim of the workman is not maintainable.

3. In rejoinder filed by the workmen nothing new has been mentioned except reiterating the pleadings already raised in the statement of claim.

4. Both contesting parties have adduced oral as well as documentary evidence in the form of photocopies. It is settled principle of law that photocopies of the documents cannot not read to be as admissible evidence in support of pleadings of a party. From this point of view photocopies of the documents filed by the contesting parties are being ignored by the tribunal.

5. In view of it now there remains only oral evidence of the workman which appears to be of no help to him as admitted according to his own case he was appointed on daily rate basis by the opposite party. Therefore, there appears no need to appreciate that evidence in the instant case.

6. Having regard to the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in leading case viz (Himanshu Kumar Vidyarthi versus State of Bihar and another and Secretary state of Karnataka versus Smt. Uma Devi, the controversy as to whether a daily rated casual employee can be given benefit of regular and permanent employment in public employment has now been finally set at rest by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by laying law that a daily rated worker casual worker temporary of adhoc worker appointed on a post falling under public employment either under the Government Central, state or public sector undertaking cannot claim regularization against such post unless he has undergone through selection process under prescribed service rule. If it is so Industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts should not be allowed to be used as a measure for providing back door entry to such persons without adhering the prescribed selection process.

7. Therefore, in view of the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, there remains hardly any need to discuss oral as well as documentary evidence of the contesting parties in as much as from the pleadings of the parties it is common ground that the workman was appointed as a daily rated employee without following the prescribed recruitment rules. Even otherwise the claim of the workmen appears to be barred by the provisions of



Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as the provisions of the Act would not come into play automatically in the case of the workmen in the absence of the pleadings by the workman to the effect that the opposite party have breached the provisions of service regulations applicable to him for the time being and the said breach of such provisions of services regulation is analagous to any of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, on the ground on which the action of the management has been assailed by the workmen before the Tribunal. A bare perusal of entire statement of claim would go to show that no such pleadings has been raised by him in the claim statement, therefore, the action of the opposite party cannot be construed to be a retrenchment as defined under the provision of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and when it is not a retrenchment, the workman cannot be given protection of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

8. In any view of the matter the present case cannot be said to be a case of retrenchment or termination of the service under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, therefore, workman cannot be granted any relief as claimed by him in his statement of claims. The claim of the workman fails and it is held that he is not entitled for his reinstatement in the service of the opposite party together with benefits as claimed by him.

9. Reference is , therefore, answered against the workman and in favour of the opposite party.

R. G. SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 112.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.ई.सी.एल के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 128/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/389/2002-आईआर(सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2007

S.O. 112.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 128/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of S.E.C.L and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-12-2007.

[No. L-22012/389/2002-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/128/2003

Presiding Officer: SHRI C.M. SINGH

The Secretary,  
Rashtriya Colliery Workers Federation,  
GM Complex, Branch,  
Johilla Area of SECL,  
PO: Nowrozabad,  
Umara (MP) : Workman/Union

Versus

The General Manager,  
Johilla Area of SECL,  
PO: Nowrozabad,  
Umara (MP) Management

## AWARD

Passed on this 29th day of November, 2007

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-22012/389/2002-IR(C-II) dated 11-7-2003 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:—

“Whether the demand of Sh. K. B. Dwivedi, Machinist Category-V to promote him in the same capacity w.e.f. 01-01-97 i.e. the date when Sh. Manoj Tiwari was promoted is legal and justified? If yes, to what relief he is entitled?”

2. Vide order dated 26-10-2006 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding the reference proceeded exparte against the workman.

3. The workman has not filed his statement of claim.

4. The management has filed their Written Statement. Their case in brief is as follows. Workman has claimed promotion from I-1-97 whereas the dispute has been raised only in the year 2003. Hence the dispute is highly belated and therefore the same is not maintainable. That the promotion cannot be claimed as a matter of right as it is a managerial function. That the service conditions of the workman are governed by standing orders and the various settlements that have been arrived at between various Unions and the management from time to time and is generally known as NCWA. The said settlement carry Job Nomenclature, Cadre Scheme etc. Cadre Scheme has been formulated under NCWA for each category of workers giving the promotional channel, scale of pay, minimum qualification, eligibility for promotion and mode of promotion. Clause 3.3 of the Cadre Scheme which is relevant in this case is reproduced as under :—

“The promotional zone for filling the vacancy in Category-I to Category-VI will be Unit/Project. As regards

Technical and Supervisory Grade-C to A. Promotional zone would be area, unless otherwise specifically provided in the scheme itself."

With reference to the above promotions of machinist, Cat-IV and Cat-V were being done unitwise and subject to vacancy in the unit concern as per MP budget in accordance with the cadre scheme. Therefore no similarly situated employee of other unit can be compared with the employee of other units. Since the workman was posted in other unit during promotion of Shri Manoj Kumar to the post of machinist Cat-IV & Cat-V, he cannot be promoted either with or before Shri Manoj Kumar was promoted and therefore it is crystal clear that there is neither violation of cadre scheme nor any supersession as alleged. Now as the workman has already been promoted to the post of machinist Cat-V vide order dated 31-98/1-4-98 and to the post of machinist Cat-VI vide order dated 26-4-03, the reference becomes infructuous.

5. As the case proceeded exparte against the workman, no evidence is on record for proving the case of the workman.

6. The management in order to prove their case has filed affidavit of their witness Shri S.K. Bhargav, then working as Dy. CPM at Area Headquarter Colliery of SECL, Jhilla Area.

7. I have heard Shri A.K. Shashi, Advocate, the learned counsel for the management. I have very carefully gone through the evidence on record.

8. The case of the management is fully established from the uncontroverted and unchallenged affidavit of their witness Shri S.K. Bhargav. Therefore the reference deserves to be decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs.

9. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs holding that the demand of Shri K.B. Dwivedi, Machinist Category-V to promote him in the same capacity w.e.f. 01/01/97 i.e. the date when Sh. Manoj Tiwari was promoted is not legal and justified. Consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 113.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.ई.सी.एल के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 70/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/473/1994-आईआर(सी-11)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2007.

S.O. 113.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 70/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of S.E.C.L and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-12-2007.

[No. L-22012/473/1994-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/70/95

Presiding Officer: SHRI C.M. SINGH

The Vice President,  
National Colliery Workers Federation,  
Camp-72, Transport Nagar,  
Korba, Post Korba Colliery,  
Distt. Bilaspur : Workman/Union

#### Versus

The General Manager,  
S.E.C.L, Gevra Project,  
Post Gevra Project,  
Distt. Bilaspur : Management

#### AWARD

Passed on this 12th day of December 2007

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/473/94-IR(C-II) dated 2-5-95 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:—

"Whether the action of the management of SECL, Gevra Project in punishing Shri Sachish Kumar, Shovel Operator for damaging jeep & deducting Rs. 16,000 (500 equal monthly instalments from wages) is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled to?"

2. Vide order dated 15-7-05 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded exparte against workman. No statement of claim has been filed on behalf of workman.

3. The management has filed their Written Statement. Their case in brief is as follows. That workman Shri Sachish Kumar was initially appointed as Driver (T) Cat-II on 14-2-91 at Gavera Project. He was subsequently transferred to Dipka Augmentation in the existing capacity w.e.f. 24-10-92. He was deputed on jeep No. MOI4I on 30-10-91 to Bilaspur along with Shri R. P. Singh, Executive Engineer (Ex.cav.) to bring certain articles from M/s. Allied Sales

and Services, Bilaspur. While coming from Bilaspur due to negligence of Shri Sachish Kumar the driver, dashed the jeep with a tree near Pali, resulting injury to Shri R.P. Singh, Executive Engineer (Ex.cav.) who was sitting in the jeep and the jeep was also badly damaged. As soon as the message was received by the Gavera Project, Shri R.K. Jaiswal SE(Ex.cav.) rushed to the place of accident along with the doctor in the ambulance. By that time, they found that Shri R.P. Singh the injured officer was taken by private jeep to the hospital. As such the team returned back to Gavera Hospital. Due to said gross negligence in duty by the workman concerned, he was issued with a chargesheet under clause 26.5, 26.23 of the standing order applicable to him. As the reply was found unsatisfactory, a departmental enquiry was held in the matter. As a consequence thereof, a lenient punishment of recovery of Rs. 16000 was imposed on workman for the damages caused to the Government property.

4. As the case proceeded *ex parte* against the workman, no evidence has been adduced on behalf of workman.

5. The management in order to prove their case, filed affidavit of their witness Shri T.K. Nag, then working as General Manager in Dipka Project of SECL.

6. I have heard Shri A.K. Shashi, Advocate for the management. I have very carefully gone through the entire evidence on record.

7. The case of the management is fully established from the uncontroverted and unchallenged affidavit of their witness Shri T.K. Nag. Therefore the reference deserves to be decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs.

8. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the management and against workman without any orders as to costs holding that the action of management of SECL, Gevra Project in punishing Shri Sachish Kumar, Shovel Operator for damaging jeep & deducting Rs. 16,000 (500 equal monthly instalments from wages) is justified and consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 114.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 59/92) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल-22012/482/1991-आईआर(सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2007

S.O. 114.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 59/92.) Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of S.E.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-12-2007.

[No. L-22012/482/1991-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT,

JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/59/92

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI C. M. SINGH

The General Secretary,

M.P. K.K.M.P. (H.M.S.),

Junnardeo,

Distt. Chhindwara

Workman/Union

Versus

The General Manager,

W.C.L, Kanhan Area,

P.O. Dungaria,

Distt. Chhindwara

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 3rd day of December 2007

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/482/91-IR(C-II) dated 26-3-92 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:

"Whether the action of the management of Ghorawari Colliery of W.C.Ltd. in dismissing from services to S/Shri Prem S/o Dhondia w.e.f. 16-3-90; Madu S/o Kriya w.e.f. 7-9-90 and Kunhial S/o Hiralal w.e.f. 8-4-88 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled to?"

2. The case of the workmen in brief is as follows. Shri Prem (now dead) was employed as General Mazdoor with the management. He was appointed on 10-12-80. He was chargesheeted vide No. GHC/CS/2020/88 dated 12-8-88 charging him that he was absenting from duty w.e.f. 27-5-88. The charge sheet was not supplied to him. The workman was illegally stopped from duty without written notice or suspension. The so-called enquiry shown on the papers only conducted after a gap of one year on 13-9-88 and after a gap of one year again the next date was fixed after enquiry i.e. 6-9-89 which was only shown on the papers and the last date was shown as 23-10-89 of the so-called enquiry. The management had shown two thumb impressions on the enquiry proceedings, one of Prem (now dead) and the other

of Chhannoolal, co-worker. Both these persons were illiterate and innocent. Four Trade Unions are working at Ghorawari Colliery and hundreds of workers of the Unions are all the times ready for co-worker's duty. Infact no enquiry was conducted by the management and the thumb impression of Shri Prem (now dead) is false on the enquiry record. The workman was dismissed w.e.f. 16-3-90 as a result of the so-called enquiry. Workman Shri Madu Adivasi, Tub Loader was appointed on 1-1-1974. He was chargesheeted vide No. GHC/CS/1290/87 dated 15-11-87 charging him that he was absenting from duty from 10-8-87 to 24-11-87. The chargesheet was not supplied to him. After 18 months from the date of chargesheet, the first date in the enquiry was shown on papers as 15-5-89. Again after one year, the next date of enquiry was shown on papers as 20-5-90. Workman Shri Madu was illegally and verbally stopped from duty since March 1990. He was enlisted for retrenchment. The Enquiry Officer gave enquiry report undated. It was a bogus and false enquiry. The workman Shri Madu was dismissed on 7-9-90. Thus the retrenchment of the workman is legal. Workman Kunnilal, Tub loader was appointed on 26-9-73. He was chargesheeted vide No. GHC/CS/2321/86 dated 30-9-86. The chargesheet was not supplied to him. The charge against him was that he had been absent from 1-8-86. One more chargesheet has been shown against him on papers i.e. GHC/CS/1379/87 dated 28-11-87 that he had been absenting from 14-8-87. He was suspended for unlimited period on papers w.e.f. 30-9-86 and was dismissed after a gap of 3 years. He was not paid suspension allowance to date. He was dismissed on 8-4-88. This enquiry against him was also bogus and fabricated. It has been prayed on behalf of the workmen that illegal order of the management be set-aside and the workmen be reinstated with all back wages and benefits.

3. The management has filed their Written Statement. Their case in brief is as follows. Workman Shri Prem (now dead) was appointed as General Mazdoor on 10-12-80. He was working in Ghorawari Colliery. Ever since his appointment, it was observed that Shri Prem was in the habit of remaining absent unauthorisely. Because of his unauthorized absence from duty without any intimation and sanction from competent authority w.e.f. 27-5-88, a chargesheet dated 12-8-88 was issued to him by the Manager, Ghorawari Colliery. A chargesheet was issued to him on the address available with the management as per the service record of the workman. In spite of issuance of charge sheet, the workman did not respond to the same and did not submit any reply to the chargesheet. As no reply was received, a departmental enquiry was conducted into the charges levelled against him according to the rules. After a fair and proper enquiry, it was established that the workman was guilty of charges levelled against him and it was proved beyond doubt that Shri Prem (now dead) was a habitual absentee and has committed serious acts of misconduct as alleged in the chargesheet. As such, the

action of the management in not continuing him in the service is legal and proper. Workman Madu was appointed as a Tub loader in Ghorawari in 1-1-1974. He was also a habitual absentee and he was not attending to his duty properly. On account of his unauthorized absence from duty w.e.f. 10-8-87 a charge sheet dated 15-11-87 was issued to him by the Manager, Ghorawari Colliery. Shri Madu submitted reply to the aforesaid chargesheet denying the charges levelled against him. But the reply was not found satisfactory. Therefore a detailed enquiry was conducted into the charges levelled against him as per rules. In spite of sufficient service of notice, workman Madu did not participate in the enquiry proceeding. After conducting a proper and legal enquiry, the Enquiry Officer came to the conclusion that the workman was guilty of the charges levelled against him. Keeping such an employee on the roll is not at all in the interest of management. As such the action of the management is legal and proper. Workman Sri Kunnilal was appointed in the Ghorawari Colliery w.e.f. 26-9-83. He was also a habitual absentee. He was unauthorisely absent without any intimation or information w.e.f. 1-8-84. He was continuously absent for 2 years. His whereabouts were not known. As such a chargesheet dated 30-9-86 was issued to him for remaining absent for such a long time. A reply was submitted by the workman Shri Kunnilal. But the reply was not found satisfactory. Therefore a detailed enquiry into the charges levelled against Shri Kunnilal was conducted by the management. Since the workman failed to appear even after intimation of the date fixed in the enquiry, therefore the Enquiry Officer had no other option but to conduct an ex parte enquiry. The Disciplinary Authority after considering the enquiry report took a proper action against workman because it was not in the interest of management to permit such worker to continue in the service of the Bank. It is prayed by the management that in view of the above, the workmen are not entitled to any relief.

4. On 18-7-95, my learned predecessor in office framed following issues upon the pleadings of the parties :—

- i. Whether the enquiry is just, proper & legal?
- ii. Whether the management is entitled to lead evidence before this tribunal?
- iii. Whether the charges of misconduct are proved on the facts of the case?
- iv. Whether the punishment awarded is proper and legal?
- v. Relief and costs?

5. The management in order to prove that the enquiry was conducted against the workman justly, properly and legally examined their witness Shri S.K. Shrivastava, then posted as Personnel Manager in WCL, Kanhan Area.

6. The workman did not examine any witness for proving that the enquiry was not conducted against him properly and legally.

**FINDINGS**

7. Issues No.1 & 2—My learned predecessor-in-office after having heard the learned counsel for the parties and after going through the evidence on record, gave findings on preliminary issues No.1&2. It was held by him that the enquiry was properly conducted against the workmen and the management therefore is not required to lead any evidence in this case to prove the alleged misconduct of the workman and answered the preliminary issue No.1 & 2 accordingly. The findings on Issue No.1 & 2 shall form the part of this award.

8. Issue No. 3—In view of findings recorded by my learned predecessor on Issues No.1 & 2, it is hereby held that the charges of misconduct are proved on the facts of the case. Issue No.3 is decided accordingly.

9. Issues No.4 & 5—I have heard Shri A.K.Shashi, Advocate for the management I could not have an opportunity of hearing the learned counsel for the workmen as none appeared on behalf of the workmen.

10. Shri A.K.Shashi, Advocate learned counsel for the management submitted that appropriate punishment has been given to the workmen after having considered the acts of their misconduct. He prayed that this tribunal should not interfere with the punishment imposed on the workmen and in this respect, he placed his reliance on 1997(2)L.L.N. 1019. SC in the case of State of Punjab and others versus Bakhshish Singh & 1998(1)L.L.N.710 Madras High Court in the case of Anna Transport Corporation, Salem versus Labour Court, Salem and another. I have very carefully gone through the law cited by the learned counsel for the management. It has been held therein that it is settled legal position that it is for the disciplinary authority to pass appropriate punishment; the Civil Court cannot substitute its own view to that of the Disciplinary as well as the Appellate Authority on the nature of punishment to be imposed upon the delinquent officer. That in view of the findings of the Appellate Court, it is a grave misconduct, the Appellate Court ought not to have interfered with the decree of the trial court. That the High Court dismissed it without application of mind and ignoring the settled legal principle.

11. It has also been held by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras that the discretion under Sec-II A of the I.D. Act is not meant to be equated to charity.

12. In view of the law cited above and considering the misconduct of the workmen, I am of the considered opinion that the management has properly punished them and they are not entitled to any relief. But because of, one of the workmen has died and the other two have been terminated from services, it shall be just and proper that the parties should be directed to bear their own costs of this proceeding. Issues No.4 & 5 are decided accordingly.

13. In view of the findings on Issues No. 1 to 5, the reference is decided in favour of the management and

against the workmen without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the management of Ghorawari Colliery of W.C.Ltd. in dismissing from services to S/Shri Prem S/o Dhonda w.e.f. 16-3-90, Madu S/o Kriya w.e.f. 7-9-90 and Kunnial S/o Sh. Hiralal w.e.f. 8-4-88 is legal and justified and the workmen are, therefore, not entitled to any relief.

14. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 115.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 62/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/439/1994-आईआर(सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2007

S.O. 115.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 62/95) Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of S. E. C. L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-12-2007.

[No. L-22012/439/1994-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/62/95

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI C. M. SINGH

The Secretary,  
M.P.K.K.M.U.,  
Post Sonawani Colliery,  
Distt. Surguja

Workman/Union

Versus

The Sub Area Manager,  
Duman Hill Colliery,  
SECL, Post Sonawani Colliery,  
Distt. Surguja

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 14th day of December, 2007

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-22012(439)/94-IR.C-II dated 24-3-95

has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:

"Whether the action of Sub Area Manager, Duman Hill Colliery of Chirimiri Area of SECL in penalising Shri Bishram S/o Jaidha, Trammer Cat III vide order dated 19-7-93 and demoting him from Cat I to Cat III is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled to?"

2. Vide order dated 16-3-05 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded exparte against workman Shri Bishram. No statement of claim has been filed on behalf of the workman.

3. The management has filed Written Statement. Their case in brief is as follows. That the workman was initially appointed as General Mazdoor. He was given promotion from time to time. He was working as Trammer Cat-III at the relevant period. The employees working in the coal industries have been provided with various facilities, such as free accommodation, free fuel, free medical aid etc. Providing residential accommodation is not a service condition of the employees working in the coal industry. The workman unauthorisedly without there being any allotment had encroached and occupied miners quarter Block No. 79, Quarter No.2(14 Block), which was allotted to one Shri Bandel Sai, Dresser Duman Hill Colliery. On receipt of the report from the Security Personnel, the workman was issued with a chargesheet under clause 26.14 of the Standing Orders applicable to him. The reply submitted by the workman was not found satisfactory. Therefore a departmental enquiry was conducted against him into the charges. The enquiry was conducted legally and properly. The Enquiry Officer held that the charges were proved against the workman. The Disciplinary Authority vide order dated 19-7-93 imposed the following punishment on the workman

- i. Suspension period from 28-05-1993 to till date (19-7-93) is confirmed.
- ii. He was de-graded to Cat-I mazdoor.

4. As the case proceeded exparte against the workman, no evidence is on record on behalf of the workman.

5. The management filed affidavit of their witness Shri N.R.Das, then working as Personnel Manager at Duman Hill Colliery, SECL, Chirimiri area for proving their case.

6. I have heard Shri A.K.Shashi, Advocate for the management. I have gone through the evidence on record.

7. The case of the management is fully established and proved from the uncontroverted and unchallenged affidavit of their witness Shri N.R.Das. Therefore the reference deserves to be decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs.

8. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs holding that the action of Sub Area Manager, Duman Hill Colliery of Chirimiri Area of SECL in penalising Shri Bishram S/o Jaidha, Trammer Cat III vide order dated 19-7-93 and demoting him from Cat I to Cat III is legal and justified. Consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 116.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और इनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचोटे (संदर्भ संख्या 63/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/442/1994-आईआर(सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2007

S.O. 116.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), of the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 63/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of S. E. G. L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-12-2007.

[No. L-22012/442/1994-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/63/95

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI C. M. SINGH

The Secretary,  
K.K.S.S.(B.M.S),

Qr.No. B/48, Govinda,

Post Kotma Colliery,

Distt. Shahdol.

Workmen/Union

Versus

The General Manager,

Jamuna & Kotma Area, SECL,

Post Jamuna Colliery,

Distt. Shahdol

Management



**AWARD**

Passed on this 12th day of December, 2007

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour *vide* its Notification No. L-22012(442)/94-IR(C-II) dated 24-3-95 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:

"Whether the action of General Manager, SECL Jamuna & Kotma Area in superseding S/Sh. Mohd Yusuf Sheikh, R.S. Sahu, Gopal Singh, Dayaram Soni & S.M. Srivastava overmen of Govinda colliery by promoting Shri M. Kumar overmen to the post of Sr. overman *vide* order dated 4-4-91 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled to?"

2. *Vide* order dated 3-1-06 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded *ex parte* against the workmen/Union. No statement of claim has been filed on behalf of workmen/Union. It appears that on behalf of workmen/Union, an application dated 11-9-95 has been filed by which certain copies of the paper have been brought on record.

3. The management filed their Written Statement. Their case in brief is as follows. That the workmen Sarya Shri Mohd Yusuf Sheikh, R.S. Sahu, Gopal Singh, Dayaram Soni & S.M. Srivastava were employed as overmen, T & S, Gr. B in Sub area Jamuna & Kotma of the management. It has been pleaded in the Written Statement that the case of the workmen is that they are senior to Shri M. Kumar who has been promoted to the post of Sr. overman and therefore the order of supersession dated 4-4-91 of the management is not legal and justified. It has been further pleaded by the management that the promotion to the post of Sr. overman is done as per the cadre scheme. That the cases of the eligible candidates were considered for promotion to the post of Sr. overman taking into account their merit by the Departmental Promotion Committee wherein the case of workmen was also considered along with several candidates. That the merit of each of the candidate was considered by the DPC. The DPC had made a report thereof. The promotion of Shri M. Kumar has been done on the principle of Merit-cum-seniority as per recommendation of DPC. Hence Shri M. Kumar was promoted to the post of Sr. overman and the workmen could not be promoted.

4. As the case proceeded *ex parte* against the workmen/Union, no evidence has been brought on record on behalf of workmen/Union.

5. The management in order to prove their case filed affidavit of their witness Shri R.G. Yadav, then working as Area Personnel Manager in Jamuna & Kotma area of SECL.

6. I have heard Shri A.K. Shashi, Advocate for the management. I have very carefully gone through the evidence on record.

7. As there is neither any statement of claim of the workmen/Union nor any evidence on their behalf, the case

of the workmen is not at all proved. The case of the management is fully established from the uncontroverted and unchallenged affidavit of management's witness Shri R.C. Yadav. The reference, therefore, deserves to be decided in favour of the management and against the workmen/Union without any orders as to costs.

8. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the management and against the workmen/Union without any orders as to costs holding that the action of General Manager, SECL Jamuna & Kotma Area in superseding S/Sh. Mohd Yusuf Sheikh, R.S. Sahu, Gopal Singh, Dayaram Soni & S.M. Srivastava overmen of Govinda colliery by promoting Shri M. Kumar overman to the post of Sr. overman *vide* order dated 4-4-91 is legal and justified and consequently the workmen are not entitled to any relief.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 117.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबंध में जियोक्नों और उनके कार्यों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जोधपुर के पंचाट (संख्या संख्या) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल-40012/67/2004-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2007

S.O. 117.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-12-2007.

[No. L-40012/67/2004-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

अनुबन्ध

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय जोधपुर

पीठासीन अधिकारी:— श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह हाड़ा और एच. जे. एस.

औद्योगिक विवाद संख्या:— 2/2005

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जाधा पुत्र श्री संतोषलाल जी जाधा जाति मेहतर निवासी, काजीपुरा मोहल्ला, हरिजन बस्ती मरवाड़ जंक्शन, जिला पाली।

बनाम

1. सब डिवाइजनल ऑफिसर तार सुमेरपुर, जिला पाली।

2. महाप्रबंधक दूर संचार जिला पाली, मरवाड़।

अग्रार्थी/प्रतिवादी

**रेफरेंस अन्तर्गत धारा 10 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947****उपस्थिति:-**

- (1) श्री डी. के चौहान, प्रतिनिधि प्रार्थी उप.
- (2) श्री वासुदेव व्यास, प्रतिनिधि अप्रार्थी उप.

**अवार्ड****दिनांक:- 27-9-2007**

1. भारत सरकार ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल. 40012/67/2004-(आई आर (डीयू) दिनांक 4-11-2004 के तहत निम्न विवाद अन्तर्गत धारा 10 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 इस न्यायालय को रेफर किया है :-

“Whether the action of the management of S.D.O. (Tar), Sumerpur O/o The General Manager, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Pali, Marwar in terminating the services of their workman Shri Rajinder Prasad Jawa S/o Shri Santok Lal Jawa, Part Times Sweeper w.e.f. 1-4-1997 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. प्रार्थी ने अपना मांग-पत्र इस आशय का प्रस्तुत किया है कि प्रार्थी को नियुक्ति अप्रार्थी संख्या -1 ने फरास व सफाई वाले के पद पर दिनांक 23-5-88 को अस्थाई तौर पर की प्रार्थी ने अप्रार्थी सं. 1 के पास दिनांक 30-3-88 से 1-4-97 तक बिना किसी ब्रेक के प्रत्येक कलेण्डर वर्ष में 240 दिन से अधिक काम किया तथा प्रार्थी को प्रतिमाह 500/- रुपये वेतन दिया जाता था। प्रार्थी से 30-3-88 से 31-5-89 तक फरास/सफाई वाले का कार्य लिया गया तत्पश्चात् प्रार्थी को उपरोक्त कार्य के अतिरिक्त दिनांक 1-6-89 से कार्यालय में रात्रीकालीन चौकीदार के पद पर भी लगाया गया। इस प्रकार प्रार्थी ने 30-3-88 से 1-4-97 तक लगातार सफाईकर्म एवं चौकीदार का कार्य किया। दिनांक 1-4-97 को अप्रार्थी सं. 1 ने बिना कोई कारण बताये मौखिक आदेश से प्रार्थी की सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी, सेवा समाप्ति से पूर्व प्रार्थी को न तो नोटिस दिया न ही नोटिस के एवज में वेतन दिया न ही छंटनी मुआवजा दिया गया। प्रार्थी ने पुनः सेवा में लेने हेतु 29-1-98 तथा 20-2-2000 को अप्रार्थीगण को लिखित में भी प्रार्थना-पत्र दिये लेकिन अप्रार्थीगण द्वारा प्रार्थी को मात्र आश्वासन दिये जाते रहे लेकिन सेवा में पुनर्स्थापित नहीं किया गया। तत्पश्चात् प्रार्थी की पत्नी को मिरगी के दौरे पड़ने शुरू हो गये तथा प्रार्थी अपनी पत्नी के ईलाज में व्यस्त रहा व स्वयं प्रार्थी की मानसिक स्थिति पत्नी की बिमारी के कारण खराब हो गई। प्रार्थी की पत्नी का ईलाज तीन वर्ष तक चलता तब प्रार्थी ने पुनः अप्रार्थी विभाग में जाकर नौकरी हेतु निवेदन किया तथा 27-3-2003 को पुनः प्रार्थना-पत्र दिया लेकिन अप्रार्थीगण ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। अप्रार्थी द्वारा प्रार्थी को सेवामुक्त करने से पूर्व कोई वरिष्ठता सूची प्रकाशित नहीं की गई। प्रार्थी कम पढ़ा-लिखा होने के कारण व अपनी पत्नी की बिमारी के कारण व कानून से अनभिज्ञ होने के कारण पूर्व में शिकायत प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सका। अतः प्रार्थी को सेवा समाप्ति की दिनांक से सेवा में बहाल किये जाने तक सेवाएं लगातार मानी जावे तथा प्रार्थी को सम्पूर्ण अनुत्ताभ अप्रार्थीगण से दिलाये जावें।

3. अप्रार्थी की ओर से जवाब में कहा गया है कि प्रार्थी को पूर्णतया अस्थाई तौर पर आकस्मिक मजदूर के रूप में पार्ट टाइम दो घण्टे प्रतिदिन के लिए सफाई कार्य करने हेतु 30-3-88 को तारघर सुमेरपुर में रखा गया था। प्रार्थी को कभी भी श्रमिक के रूप में अप्रार्थीगण ने नियुक्ति नहीं दी। यह गलत है कि प्रार्थी ने अप्रार्थी सं. 1 के अधीन 30-3-88 से 1-4-97 तक बिना किसी ब्रेक के कार्य किया हो, यह भी गलत है कि उसे प्रतिमाह 500/- रुपये वेतन दिया जा रहा हो, वास्तव में उसे तारघर सुमेरपुर में सफाई का कार्य हेतु प्रतिदिन दो घण्टे के लिए अंशकालीन आकस्मिक मजदूर के रूप में पूर्णतया अस्थाई तौर पर रखा गया था, जब-जब सफाई के कार्य की आवश्यकता होती थी तब-तब प्रार्थी से सफाई का कार्य करवाया जाता था, 31-12-1990 से 30-6-1991 के पत्र के जरिये प्रार्थी की सेवाओं की आवश्यकता नहीं होने के कारण प्रार्थी को काम पर नहीं आने हेतु सूचित किया गया था तथा उसके पश्चात् कार्य की आवश्यकता होने पर प्रार्थी को पुनः कार्य पर रखा गया था। प्रार्थी द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्य की प्रकृति को देखते हुए यह नहीं माना जा सकता कि प्रार्थी ने एक कलेण्डर वर्ष में 240 दिनों से अधिक अवधि तक काम किया हो। प्रार्थी का यह कथन भी गलत है कि उसने 30-3-88 से 1-4-97 तक अप्रार्थीगण के अधीन सफाई कर्म एवं चौकीदार के पद पर कार्य किया हो। वास्तव में प्रार्थी से 1-6-89 से 8-6-89 तक कुल आठ दिनों की अवधि के लिए प्रति दिन पांच घण्टे के लिए चौकीदारी का कार्य करवाया गया जिसका भुगतान उसे किया गया, प्रार्थी को कभी भी चौकीदार के पद पर नियुक्ति नहीं दी गई। प्रार्थी द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्य की प्रकृति के अनुसार तथाकथित सेवामुक्ति छंटनी की तारीफ में नहीं आती है न ही प्रार्थी के मामले में आई.डी. एक्ट के प्रावधान लागू होते हैं। अप्रार्थीगण द्वारा प्रार्थी को कभी भी सेवा में पुनर्स्थापित करने कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया प्रार्थी ने कोई लिखित प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किये। प्रार्थी ने 27-3-2003 को प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत कर नियमित नियुक्ति देने की प्रार्थना की थी किन्तु प्रार्थी को नियमानुसार नियमित नियुक्ति नहीं दी जा सकती थी क्योंकि प्रार्थी 1-4-97 के बाद कार्य पर नहीं आया। आकस्मिक मजदूर के रूप में कार्य करने वाले व्यक्ति के संबंध में वरिष्ठता सूची बनाने अथवा प्रकाशन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहती। अतिरिक्त कथन में कहा गया है कि भारत संचार निगम का गठन वर्ष 2000 में हुआ अतः तथाकथित रूप से 1-4-97 को प्रार्थी को सेवा से पृथक् करने की तारीख को भारत संचार निगम अस्तित्व में नहीं था। सब डिवीजनल ऑफिसर एवं महाप्रबन्धक नियोक्ता की परिभाषा में नहीं आते। नियमों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुरूप ही किसी व्यक्ति को सफाई कर्मचारी अथवा अन्य किसी पद पर नियुक्ति दी जा सकती है। प्रार्थी ने अपना विवाद अत्यन्त विलम्ब से उठाया है। अतः प्रार्थी किसी अनुतोष का अधिकारी नहीं है। प्रार्थी का मांग-पत्र स्वयं खारिज किया जाये।

4. मांग-पत्र के समर्थन में प्रार्थी ने स्वयं का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिस पर अप्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि द्वारा जिरह की गई तथा अप्रार्थी की ओर से बस्तीमल परिहार व शम्भूसिंह पेमावत के शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किये गये जिन पर प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि द्वारा जिरह की गई।



5. दोनों पक्षों के प्रतिनिधीगण की बहस सुनी गई। पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया गया।

6. यह सिद्ध करने का भार प्रार्थी पर था कि उसने सेवामुक्ति की रेफरेन्स में बताई दिनांक 1-4-1997 से पूर्व के एक वर्ष में 240 दिन अप्रार्थी के अधीन कार्य किया (2006) 3 एल.एल.जे. 320। प्रार्थी ने इस तथ्य को सिद्ध करने के लिए स्वयं की मौखिक साक्ष्य के अलावा प्रदर्श ए-1 पत्र दिनांक 1-6-89 प्रस्तुत किया है जिसमें प्रार्थी को रात्रि में ऑफिस में किसी भी व्यक्ति को नहीं सोने देने की हिदायत दी गई है। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा (2006) 1 एल.जे. 268 में यह निर्णित किया गया है कि इस तथ्य को सिर्फ शपथ-पत्र के आधार पर सिद्ध होना नहीं माना जा सकता बल्कि इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य भी प्रस्तुत की जानी चाहिये। प्रार्थी द्वारा उक्त पत्र के अलावा इस संबंध में कोई दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य न तो प्रस्तुत की गई है न ही तलब करवाई गई है। जब कि प्रार्थी इस तथ्य को उपस्थिति रजिस्टर अथवा वेतन भुगतान रजिस्टर से सिद्ध कर सकता था। प्रार्थी की साक्ष्य के रिकॉर्ड में अप्रार्थी विभाग की ओर से जो साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत की गई है उसमें श्री बस्तीमल, परिहार सीनीयर टेलीफोन ऑपरेटिंग एसिस्टेंट ने अपनी साक्ष्य में इस तथ्य को तो स्वीकार किया है कि प्रार्थी को 30-3-88 से प्रतिदिन दो घण्टे सफाई कार्य के लिए अंशकालीन मजदूर के रूप में रखा गया था। प्रार्थी को कोई नियुक्ति नहीं दी गई थी, उसे प्रति घण्टा के हिसाब से पाक्षिक रूप से भुगतान किया जाता था। प्रार्थी ने 30-3-88 से 1-4-97 तक लगातार सफाई कर्मचारी या चौकीदार का कार्य नहीं किया, इस दौरान 1-6-89 से 8-6-89 तक कुल 8 दिन ही प्रतिदिन पांच घण्टे चौकीदारी का कार्य प्रार्थी से लिया गया। जिरह में इस गवाह ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जावा ने 1-4-97 तक कार्य किया परन्तु इसका आशय यह नहीं लिया जा सकता कि प्रार्थी ने 30-3-88 से 1-4-97 तक लगातार कार्य किया हो। चूंकि इस गवाह ने स्पष्ट रूप से यह दिनांक बताई है जब उसने पांच घण्टे कार्य किया व शेष समय में दो घण्टे सफाई कार्य प्रार्थी द्वारा किया जाना बताया व यह भी कहा है कि 30-3-88 से 1-4-97 तक ऐसे पद पर कार्य नहीं किया। इस प्रकार प्रार्थी ऐसी कोई साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत नहीं कर पाया है जिसके आधार पर यह तथ्य सिद्ध होना माना जा सके कि सेवामुक्ति की रेफरेन्स में बताई गई दिनांक 1-4-97 से पूर्व के एक वर्ष में प्रार्थी ने अप्रार्थी विभाग में 240 दिन कार्य किया हो।

7. प्रार्थी स्वीकारतः दैनिक वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी था व माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा 2005(8)एस.सी.सी. 750 में यह निर्णित किया गया है कि दैनिक वेतन भोगी कर्मचारियों के लिए सीनीयोरिटी लिस्ट रखा जाना आवश्यक नहीं है। प्रार्थी का केस मुख्यतया धारा 25-एफ आई.डी. एक्ट, 1947 के उल्लंघन पर आधारित है। प्रार्थी ने धारा 25-जी व 25-एच आई.डी. एक्ट, 1947 के उल्लंघन के कोई तथ्य नहीं बताये हैं। अतः इनका उल्लंघन अप्रार्थी विभाग द्वारा किया जाना नहीं माना जा सकता। इस प्रकार 240 दिन की सेवा प्रार्थी द्वारा पूरी किये जाने का तथ्य सिद्ध नहीं होने से धारा 25-एफ आई.डी. एक्ट, 1947 का उल्लंघन अप्रार्थी विभाग द्वारा किया गया हो, यह सिद्ध होना नहीं माना जा सकता। इन परिस्थितियों में प्रार्थी की सेवामुक्ति अनुचित या अवैध नहीं माना जा सकती।

8. उक्त विवेचन के अनुसार इस रेफरेन्स का उत्तर इस अवाई की टर्म्स में निम्न प्रकार दिया जाता है।

9. प्रार्थी को दिनांक 1-4-1997 से अप्रार्थी द्वारा सेवामुक्ति किया जाना अनुचित एवं अवैध नहीं था। प्रार्थी किसी अनुतोष का अधिकारी नहीं होगा।

10. यह अवाई आज दिनांक 27-9-2007 को खुले न्यायालय में सुनाया गया।

पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह हाड़ा, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 118—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40011/21/2001-आई आर(डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2007

S.O. 118.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal /Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-12-2007.

[No. L-40011/21/2001-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

अनुबन्ध

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर  
पीठासीन अधिकारी:- श्री पुष्पेन्द्रसिंह हाड़ा आर. एच. जे. एस.

औद्योगिक विवाद संख्या-01/2002

श्री उम्मेदराम पुत्र श्री कीरताराम द्वारा अखिल भारतीय तार परियात कर्मचारी संघ, 516, सुभष नगर 'ए' पाली (राज.)

.....प्रार्थी

बनाम

प्रबन्धक, दूर संचार जिला पाली (राज.)

.....अप्रार्थी

रेफरेन्स अन्तर्गत धारा 10 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम,

1947

उपस्थिति :-

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) श्री भागीरथ चन्दौरा | प्रतिनिधी प्रार्थी  |
| (2) श्री बी.पी. कोहरा   | प्रतिनिधी अप्रार्थी |

## अवाई

दिनांक 30-8-2007

1. भारत सरकार ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल. 4001/21/2001-आई आर (डीयू) दिनांक 1-11-2001 द्वारा निम्न विवाद अर्न्तगत धारा 10 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के तहत इस न्यायालय को रेफर किया है :-

Whether the action of General Manager, Telecom Distt. Pali Marwar in not giving overtime wages to Sh. Umedaram S/o Sh. Kirtaman, Watchman for 12 hours duty for every day w.e.f. 3-10-1987 to till date is legal and justified? If not, what relief the union concern to is entitled to ?

2. प्रार्थी ने अपना मांग-पत्र इस आशय का प्रस्तुत किया है कि प्रार्थी उम्मेदराम चौकीदार के रूप में अप्राथी संस्थान में दिनांक 3-10-87 से निरन्तर कार्यरत रहा, प्रार्थी से प्रतिदिन 12 घण्टे कार्य लिया गया जब कि प्रार्थी की ड्यूटी 8 घण्टे प्रतिदिन निर्धारित है, प्रार्थी ने मई, 1999 से अप्रैल, 2000 की अवधि में जोधपुर में ऑफिस में कार्य किया जहाँ उससे कोई अधिसमय कार्य नहीं लिया गया, वर्तमान में प्रार्थी पाली में अप्राथी के अधीन ड्राईविंग का कार्य कर रहा है। प्रार्थी ने अधिसमय कार्य के वेतन की राशि अप्राथीगण से मांगी लेकिन उसे अदा नहीं की गई जिसके कारण यह औद्योगिक विवाद उत्पन्न हुआ। प्रार्थी के समान अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा कार्य करने पर उन्हें अधिसमय वेतन दिया जाता रहा है। अप्राथी द्वारा प्रार्थी को यह कहते हुए अधिसमय कार्य का भुगतान नहीं किया कि प्रार्थी की ड्यूटी 12 घण्टे की है जबकि प्रार्थी के स्थान पर अन्य व्यक्ति के कार्य करने की ड्यूटी 8 घण्टे की है जो अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के विपरीत है। अप्राथी संस्थान पर औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के प्रावधान लागू होते हैं जिसके अनुसार अप्राथी किसी भी श्रमिक से प्रति सप्ताह 48 घण्टे से अधिक कार्य लेने पर अधिसमय वेतन देय होता है। प्रार्थी अल्पवेतन भोगी कर्मचारी है उसकी उक्त राशि अप्राथी ने अदा नहीं कर श्रम विरोधी कार्यवाही की है। प्रार्थी तारघर में कार्य करता है जो रात्रि में 12 बजे तक खुला रहता है। इस प्रकार प्रार्थी अधिसमय के वेतन की राशि रुपये 1,60,62 व उक्त राशि पर 12 प्रतिशत ब्याज की राशि की मांग करता है, जो राशि प्रार्थी को अप्राथी से दिलाई जावे।

3. अप्राथी की ओर से जवाब में कहा गया है कि प्रार्थी अप्राथी विभाग में 3-10-87 से कार्यरत है परन्तु उससे न तो कभी अधिसमय कार्य लिया गया न ही प्रार्थी ने अधिसमय कार्य किया, प्रार्थी से विभागीय नियमानुसार ही कार्य लिया गया है, जब भी प्रार्थी को अतिरिक्त कार्य सौंपा गया उसका भुगतान उसे नियमानुसार कर दिया गया। प्रार्थी को विभागीय समानानुसार एवं विभाग द्वारा जारी विभिन्न परिपत्रों अर्थात् परिपत्र नम्बर 24-11/82 टी.ई.-II दिनांक 18-6-83 के अनुसरण में ही भुगतान किया गया है। अतः प्रार्थी किसी अनुतोष का अधिकारी नहीं है।

4. मांग-पत्र के समर्थन में प्रार्थी ने स्वयं का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिस पर अप्राथी प्रतिनिधी द्वारा जिरह की गई तथा अप्राथी की

ओर से राजवीर सिंह का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया जिस पर प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधी द्वारा जिरह की गई।

5. दोनों पक्षों के प्रतिनिधीगण की बहस सुनी गई। पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया गया।

6. प्रार्थी ने यद्यपि अपने मांग-पत्र में जिस अवधि का ओवरटाइम उसके द्वारा क्लेम किया गया है उसका विवरण मांग-पत्र के साथ परिशिष्ट में संलग्न करना बताया है परन्तु इस प्रकार का कोई परिशिष्ट मांग-पत्र के साथ या बाद में भी प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है। प्रार्थी ने अपनी साक्ष्य में यह कहा है कि दिनांक 3-10-87 को वह अप्राथी विभाग में चौकीदार के पद पर कार्यरत है मेरे से 12 घण्टे प्रतिदिन कार्य लिया गया जब कि मेरी ड्यूटी 8 घण्टे प्रतिदिन निर्धारित थी। मैंने ज्यादातर चौकीदारी का कार्य किया है व तारघर का परिसर खुला था उक्त तारघर परिसर के चारों तरफ 2-3 फुट की दीवार थी, जेनरेटर, चड्डियाँ, लॉकर बाहर खुले में रहते थे जहाँ पर स्टोर, केश जेनरेटर का इंजन अन्य सामान रहता था, रात को 12 बजे तक ऑफिस खुला रहता था, मेरे पास केश की चाबी रहती थी, प्रतिदिन कैशियर से चार्ज लेता व देना होता था। अप्राथी को दिये गये विवरण के अनुसार 1,60,620 रुपये उसे ओवरटाइम के दिलावाये जावे। जिरह में इस गवाह ने कहा है कि पूरे बिल्डिंग की चौकीदारी मैं अकेले ही करता था। मैं कैशियर से रात को 12 बजे चार्ज लेता था, सुबह 8 बजे वापस दे देता था।

7. अप्राथी की ओर से जो शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसमें श्री राजवीर सिंह एस.डी.ई (एच.आर.डी.) जी.एम.टी.डी. ने अपनी साक्ष्य में यह कहा है कि प्रार्थी को वेतन उसके द्वारा किये गये कार्य के अनुरूप दिया गया है। प्रार्थी चौकीदार के पद पर था व रात्रिकालीन चौकीदार तारघर व कार्यकाल विभागीय नियमानुसार 12 घण्टे होने के कारण उसने अधिसमय कार्य नहीं किया है। विभागीय परिपत्र संख्या 24-11/82 टी.ई.-II दिनांक 8-11-83 परिपत्र संख्या 24-17/71 टी.ई./पी.ई.-1 दिनांक फरवरी, 1972 एवं परिपत्र संख्या ई एस.टी./ई 10-ए/XXXXV II दिनांक, 24-1-1979 व परिपत्र सं. 24-11/टी.ई.-II दिनांक 18-6-83 से स्पष्ट है कि जहाँ पब्लिक ट्रान्जिक्शन नहीं होता एवं रात्रि में ताला लगा रहता है वहाँ चौकीदार का कार्यकाल 12 घण्टे तय किया गया है। तारघर रात्रि में दस बजे बंद हो जाता है एवं अगले दिन प्रातः सात बजे खुलता है, ऐसा तारघरों में चौकीदार का कार्यकाल 12 घण्टे ही निश्चित किया गया है जब प्रार्थी उम्मेदराम छुट्टी पर रहता है तो इसके स्थान पर दूसरे कर्मचारी को वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था के बतौर लगाया जाता था जो कि चौकीदार पद का न होकर किसी अन्य पद का उम्मीदवार होता था जिससे विभाग को नियमानुसार 8 घण्टे ही कार्य लिया जा सकता है।

8. अप्राथी विभाग द्वारा प्रदर्श ए-1 व प्रदर्श ए-2 प्रार्थी द्वारा किये गये कार्य दिवसों एवं उसे दिये गये साप्ताहिक अवकाश व उसे किये गये भुगतान का विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिसे प्रार्थी द्वारा अपनी साक्ष्य में अस्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। अतः उनमें उल्लेखित भुगतान आदि के तथ्य सिद्ध होने माने जा सकते हैं। जिरह में अप्राथी के गवाह ने कहा है कि उम्मेदराम से वीकली रेस्ट के दिन काम नहीं लिया गया व जब कभी उससे काम लिया गया उसका भुगतान कर

दिया गया। उससे कभी सार्वजनिक अवकाश के दिन भी काम नहीं लिया गया, तारघर के चारों तरफ बाउन्ड्री बनी हुई थी, लॉकर जेनरेटर आदि ताले में रहते थे, रात्रि में ऑफिस में कैश नहीं रहता था, प्रार्थी से कभी ओवरटाइम नहीं करवाया गया व यदि कभी करवाया गया है तो उसे उसका भुगतान कर दिया गया है। ओवरटाइम के प्रावधान विभाग में लागू होते थे।

9. जहाँ तक प्रार्थी को ओवरटाइम देय होने का प्रश्न है, इस सम्बन्ध में प्रार्थी द्वारा ओवरटाइम एलाउन्स के सम्बन्ध में ओ.एम. नं. 15012/3/86/एस्टबलिशमेंट (एलाउन्सेज) दिनांक 19 मार्च, 1991 द्वारा प्रसारित निर्देशों की प्रति प्रस्तुत की है जिसके द्वारा इससे पूर्व में प्रसारित सभी निर्देशों को सुपरसीड किया गया है। इन निर्देशों के क्लॉज-3 के अनुसार :

“(a) The work in all offices should be so organized as ordinarily to be capable of being done during the normal office hours. The question of overtime work to be done should arise only in special circumstances and where working beyond the prescribed offices hours is a regular feature, the offices and the officers should so stagger the working hours that the staff working in the office or attached to officer attend to such work by rotation.

(b) where in special circumstances, it becomes necessary to perform overtime work, the competent authority may authorize such overtime work after satisfying himself that the work is of such an urgent nature that it cannot be postponed in the public interest till the next working day and the competent authority shall as far as possible, specify before hand the time up to which a Government servant may be required to perform overtime work.”

.....“Cash Compensation in the form of overtime allowance for duty on Sundays/Weekly or Fortnightly off-day/Second Saturday/Public holidays may be granted only in very exceptional circumstances where an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary in the Secretariat Offices or the Head of the Department in the case of attached subordinate or other office is satisfied and certifies that it is not possible to grant compensatory leave.”

उक्त निर्देशों से यह स्पष्ट है कि ओवरटाइम भत्ता तभी दिया जा सकता है जब कि सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में निर्देश जारी किये गये हों। इन्हीं निर्देशों के क्लॉज 5-जी के अनुसार रेजीडेन्ट (नाईट ड्यूटी) क्लर्क व चपरासी जो सचिवालय या अन्य कार्यालय में कार्यरत हों उन पर यह निर्देश लागू नहीं होंगे। प्रार्थी चूँकि अप्रार्थी विभाग का नियमित कर्मचारी था अतः उसे वर्कशॉप स्टाफ या नॉन इण्डस्ट्रीयल स्टाफ जो वर्कशॉप में कार्यरत हों की श्रेणी में आना नहीं माना जा सकता। प्रार्थी ने पाँचवें केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों की प्रति भी इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुत की है परन्तु इसके

क्लॉज 65 के अनुसार ओवरटाइम एलाउन्स समाप्त करने की सिफारिश की गई है। अतः इससे प्रार्थी को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता।

10. उक्त नियमों से स्पष्ट है कि सक्षम अधिकारी के निर्देशानुसार ही ओवरटाइम देय हो सकता है। प्रार्थी के विभाग द्वारा चौकीदारी की ड्यूटी के सम्बन्ध में जो परिपत्र जारी किये गये हैं वे इस प्रश्न के निर्धारण के लिए प्रासंगिक हैं। परिपत्र संख्या ई.एस.टी/ई. 10-ए/II दिनांक 24-1-1979 के अनुसार यदि चौकीदार विभाग के भवन की चौकीदारी कर रहा है कि जिसके दरवाजे बन्द किये जाने पर वे अपने आप में सैल्फ कन्टेन हो जाते हैं वे चौकीदार उसमें निगरानी करता है तो चौकीदार की ड्यूटी 12 घण्टे की मानी जायेगी। इसके बाद जारी किये गये परिपत्र दिनांक 18-6-83 के अनुसार भी चौकीदारों को भवन व स्टोर की सामान्य देख-रेख के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है अतः उनकी ड्यूटी 12 घण्टे मानी जायेगी। इन परिपत्रों के अनुसार चौकीदार की ड्यूटी 12 घण्टे की निर्धारित की गई है। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रार्थी का यह तर्क माने जाने योग्य नहीं है कि फैक्ट्री अधिनियम के अनुसार 48 घण्टे से अधिक कार्य लिये जाने की स्थिति में उसे ओवरटाइम देय था। चूँकि प्रार्थी अप्रार्थी विभाग का नियमित कर्मचारी था व वह ओवरटाइम विभागीय नियमों के अनुसार ही प्राप्त कर सकता था। प्रार्थी ने 12 घण्टे की ड्यूटी दी इस तथ्य में कोई विवाद नहीं है परन्तु यह उसकी सामान्य कार्य अवधि थी अतः सामान्य कार्य अवधि में किये गये कार्य के लिए उसे ओवरटाइम देय नहीं था।

11. प्रार्थी के कार्य की जो प्रकृति प्रार्थी स्वयं द्वारा व अप्रार्थी विभाग के गवाह द्वारा बताई गई है उसे देखते हुए यही माना जा सकता है कि प्रार्थी को भवन की सामान्य देख-रेख के लिए चौकीदार रखा गया था व जिस सामान की देख-रेख वह करता था वह ताले में होता था ऐसे भवन की वह चौकीदारी नहीं कर रहा था जिसमें रात्रि में स्टोर के सामान का भुवमेन्ट होता हो। अतः परिपत्र के अनुसार उसकी सामान्य ड्यूटी 12 घण्टे ही मानी जा सकती है।

12. प्रार्थी ने इस तर्क के समर्थन में कि 48 घण्टे से ज्यादा काम लेने की स्थिति में ओवरटाइम देय था, 1993 (1) डब्ल्यू.एल.सी. राज. 698 पर रिलायन्स प्लेस की है परन्तु यह निर्णय फैक्ट्री कामगारों के सम्बन्ध में था जो फैक्ट्री अधिनियम से शासित थे। प्रार्थी फैक्ट्री अधिनियम से शासित हो यह नहीं माना जा सकता। अतः उक्त निर्णय से प्रार्थी को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है।

13. अप्रार्थी विभाग की ओर से यह तर्क लिया गया है कि प्रार्थी ने रेफरेन्स में जनरल मैनेजर टेलीकॉम पाली को पक्षकार बनाया है जबकि दूर संचार विभाग, पाली 1-10-2000 से समाप्त हो गया है जो अब बी.एस.एन.एल के रूप में स्वतंत्र कार्य कर रहा है जब कि इस सम्बन्ध में अप्रार्थी की ओर से पूर्व में प्रार्थना-पत्र दिनांक 8-3-07 भी प्रस्तुत किया गया था। अप्रार्थी विभाग के गवाह राजवीरसिंह द्वारा यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि विभाग की सभी लेनदारियाँ व देनदारियाँ बी.एस.एन.एल. में मर्ज हुई, जो कर्मचारी थे उन्हें ऑपेशन दिया था कि वे चाहे तो बी.एस.एन.एल. में रहें या ना रहे। जो कर्मचारी बी.एस.एन.एल. में रहे उनकी पूर्व की सेवायें लगातार मानी गईं डी.ओ. टी. के ऐसेस्ट भी बी.एस.एन.एल. में वैस्ट हो गये, बी.एस.एन.एल. व डी.ओ.टी. की क्या शर्तें रही यह मैं नहीं बता सकता अप्रार्थी की इस

साक्ष्य से यह स्पष्ट है कि कर्मचारियों को ऑप्शन दिये जाने के बाद उनकी सेवाएँ नये निगम में भी लगातार रही ऐसी स्थिति में यह नहीं माना जा सकता कि पूर्व में किये गये कार्य के सम्बन्ध में यदि कोई प्रश्न उत्पन्न होता है तो उसके लिए अप्रार्थी निगम उत्तरदायी नहीं हो। सभी लेनदारियाँ व देनदारियाँ बी.एस.एन.एल में मर्ज होना अप्रार्थी के गवाह ने स्वीकार किया है। ऐसी स्थिति में कर्मचारियों की पूर्व सेवा से संबंधित उत्तरदायित्व भी बी.एस.एन.एल में समाहित होना माना जा सकता है अतः अप्रार्थी विभाग द्वारा इस संबंध में लिया गया तर्क माने जाने योग्य नहीं है।

उक्त विवेचन के अनुसार प्रार्थी ऐसा कोई कारण नहीं बता पाया है जिसके आधार पर उसे प्रश्नगत अवधि का ओवरटाईम एलाउन्स देय होना माना जा सके।

15. अतः इस रेफरेन्स का उत्तर निम्न अवार्ड की टर्म्स में दिया जाता है:

16. अप्रार्थी विभाग द्वारा प्रार्थी को 3-10-87 से 1-11-2001 तक ओवरटाईम एलाउन्स नहीं दिया जाना उचित व वैध था। प्रार्थी किसी अनुतोष का अधिकारी नहीं होगा।

17. यह अवार्ड आज दिनांक 30-08-2007 को खुले न्यायालय में सुनाया गया।

पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह हाड़ा, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 119.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के संबंधित के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40011/20/2001-आई आर(डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2007

S. O. 119.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-12-2007.

[No. L-40011/20/2001-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

अनुबन्ध

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर

पीठासीन अधिकारी:- श्री पुष्पेन्द्रसिंह हाड़ा आर. एच. जे. एस.

औद्योगिक विवाद (केन्द्रीय) संख्या:- 32/2001

उम्मेदाराम पुत्र श्री कीरताराम द्वारा अखिल भारतीय तार परियात कर्मचारी संघ, 516, सुभाष नगर 'ए' पाली (राज.) .....प्रार्थी

बनाम

प्रबन्धक, दूर संचार जिला पाली (राज.) .....अप्रार्थी

रेफरेन्स अन्तर्गत धारा 10 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947

उपस्थिति:-

(1) श्री भागीरथ चन्दौरा प्रतिनिधी प्रार्थी

(2) श्री बी.पी. बोहरा प्रतिनिधी अप्रार्थी

अवार्ड

दिनांक:- 30-8-2007

1. भारत सरकार ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल. 40011/20/2001 आई. आर. (डीयू) दिनांक 10-04-2001 द्वारा निम्न विवाद अन्तर्गत धारा 10 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के तहत इस न्यायालय को रेफर किया है :-

Whether the action of General Manager, Telecom Distt. Pali Marwar in not giving overtime wages to Sh. Umedaram S/o Sh. Kirtaram watchman for working on weekly day of rest w.e.f. 3-10-1987 to till date is legal and justified? If not what relief the union concern is entitled?

2. प्रार्थी ने अपना मॉग-पत्र इस आशय का प्रस्तुत किया है कि प्रार्थी उम्मेदाराम को चौकीदार के रूप में अप्रार्थी संस्थान में दिनांक 3-10-87 से नियुक्त किया गया प्रार्थी से साप्ताहिक सार्वजनिक अवकाश के दिन 12 घण्टे चौकीदारी का कार्य लिया जाता रहा जब कि प्रार्थी की ड्यूटी 8 घण्टे प्रतिदिन निर्धारित है, प्रार्थी ने मई 1999 से अप्रैल 2000 की अवधि में जोधपुर में ऑफिस में कार्य किया जहाँ उससे कोई अधिसमय कार्य साप्ताहिक अवकाश के दिन कार्य नहीं किया। वर्तमान में प्रार्थी पाली में अप्रार्थी के अधीन डाईविंग का कार्य कर रहा है। प्रार्थी द्वारा साप्ताहिक अवकाशों में अधिसमय कार्य के वेतन की राशि अप्रार्थीगण से माँगी लेकिन उसे अदा नहीं की गई जिसके कारण यह औद्योगिक विवाद उत्पन्न हुआ। प्रार्थी के समान अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा कार्य करने पर उन्हें साप्ताहिक अवकाश वेतन दिया जाता रहा है। अप्रार्थी द्वारा प्रार्थी को यह कहते हुए साप्ताहिक अवकाश के कार्य का भुगतान नहीं किया कि प्रार्थी की ड्यूटी 12 घण्टे की है जबकि प्रार्थी के स्थान पर अन्य व्यक्ति के कार्य करने की ड्यूटी 8 घण्टे की है, जो अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के विपरित है। अप्रार्थी संस्थान पर औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के प्रावधान लागू होते हैं जिसके अनुसार अप्रार्थी किसी भी श्रमिक से प्रति सप्ताह 48 घण्टे से अधिक कार्य लेने पर अधिसमय कार्य की परिभाषा में आयेगा जिसके लिये अप्रार्थी को विधिनुरा मान्य वेतन श्रमिक को देना होगा। प्रार्थी अल्पवेतन भोगी

कर्मचारी है उसकी उक्त राशि अप्राप्ती ने अदा नहीं कर श्रम विरोधी कार्यवाही की है। प्राप्ती तारघर में कार्य करता है जो रात्रि में 12 बजे तक खुला रहता है। इस प्रकार प्राप्ती साप्ताहिक अवकाश के दिन किये गये कार्य की राशि मय ब्याज अप्राप्ती से प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी है, जो राशि प्राप्ती को अप्राप्ती से दिलाई जावे।

3. अप्राप्ती की ओर से जवाब में कहा गया है कि प्राप्ती अप्राप्ती विभाग में 3-10-87 से कार्यरत है परन्तु उससे न तो कभी अधिसमय कार्य लिया गया न ही प्राप्ती ने अधिसमय कार्य किया प्राप्ती से विभागीय नियमानुसार ही कार्य लिया गया है, जब भी प्राप्ती को अतिरिक्त कार्य सौंपा गया उसका भुगतान उसे नियमानुसार कर दिया गया। प्राप्ती को विभागीय समयानुसार एवं विभाग द्वारा जारी विभिन्न परिपत्रों अर्थात् परिपत्र नम्बर 24-11/82 टी.ई.-II दिनांक 18-6-83 के अनुसरण में ही भुगतान किया गया है। अतः प्राप्ती किसी अनुतोष का अधिकारी नहीं है।

4. माँग-पत्र के समर्थन में प्राप्ती ने स्वयं का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिसपर अप्राप्ती प्रतिनिधी द्वारा जिरह की गई तथा अप्राप्ती की ओर से राजवीरसिंह का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया जिसपर प्राप्ती प्रतिनिधी द्वारा जिरह की गई।

5. दोनो पक्षों के प्रतिनिधीगण की बहस सुनी गई। पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया गया।

6. प्राप्ती ने यद्यपि अपने माँग-पत्र में जिस अवधि की साप्ताहिक अवकाश में अधिसमय कार्य के वेतन की राशि क्लेम की है, उसका विवरण माँग-पत्र के साथ परिशिष्ट में संलग्न करना बताया है परन्तु इस प्रकार का कोई परिशिष्ट माँग-पत्र के साथ या बाद में भी प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है। प्राप्ती ने अपनी साक्ष्य में यह कहा है कि दिनांक 3-10-87 को वह अप्राप्ती विभाग में चौकीदार के पद पर कार्यरत है मेरे से 12 घण्टे प्रतिदिन कार्य लिया गया जब कि मेरी ड्युटी 8 घण्टे प्रतिदिन निर्धारित थी। मैंने ज्यादातर चौकीदारी का कार्य किया है व तारघर का परिसर खुला था, उक्त तारघर परिसर के चारों तरफ 2-3 फीट की दीवार थी, जेनरेटर, घाड़ियाँ, लॉकर बाहर खुले में रहते थे जहाँ पर स्टोर, केश जेनरेटर का इंजन अन्य सामान रहता था, रात को 12 बजे तक ऑफिस खुला रहता था, मेरे पास कैश की चाबी रहती थी, प्रतिदिन कैशियर से चार्ज लेना व देना होता था। मेरे द्वारा सेवा अवधि में साप्ताहिक/सार्वजनिक अवकाश के दिन किये गये कार्य की राशि अप्राप्ती में बकाया है जो मय ब्याज अप्राप्ती से दिलवाई जावे। जिरह में इस गवाह ने कहा है कि पूरे बिल्डिंग की चौकीदारी मैं अकेले ही करता था। मैं कैशियर से रात को 12 बजे चार्ज लेता था, सुबह 8 बजे वापस दे देता था।

7. अप्राप्ती की ओर से जो शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसमें श्री राजवीरसिंह एस.डी.ई. (एच.आर.डी.) जी. एम. टी. जी. ने अपने साक्ष्य में यह कहा है कि प्राप्ती को वेतन उसके द्वारा किए गए कार्य के अनुरूप दिया गया है। प्राप्ती चौकीदार के पद पर था व रात्रिकालीन चौकीदार तारघर का कार्यकाल विभागीय नियमानुसार 12 घण्टे होने के कारण उसने अधिसमय कार्य नहीं किया है। विभागीय परिपत्र संख्या 24-11/82 टी.ई.-11 दिनांक 8-11-83 परिपत्र संख्या

24-17 टी.ई./पी.ई.-1 दिनांक फरवरी 1972 एवं परिपत्र संख्या ई.एस. टी.ई. 10-ए/XXXXV II दिनांक 24-1-1979 व परिपत्र सं. 24-11/टी.ई.-II 18-6-83 से स्पष्ट है कि जहाँ पब्लिक ट्रांजिक्शन नहीं होता एवं रात्रि में ताला लगा रहता है वहाँ चौकीदार का कार्यकाल 12 घण्टे तय किया गया है। तारघर रात्रि में दस बजे बंद हो जाता है एवं अगले दिन प्रातः सात बजे खुलता है, ऐसे तारघरों में चौकीदार का कार्यकाल 12 घण्टे ही निश्चित किया गया है, जब प्राप्ती उम्मेदराम छुट्टी पर रहता है तो इसके स्थान पर दूसरे कर्मचारी को वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था के बतौर लगाया जाता था जो कि चौकीदार के पद का न होकर किसी अन्य पद का उम्मीदवार होता था जिससे विभाग को नियमानुसार 8 घण्टे ही कार्य लिया जा सकता है। उम्मेदराम से वीकली रेस्ट में कभी काम नहीं लिया गया व कभी लिया भी गया है तो उसे उसका भुगतान कर दिया गया।

8. जहाँ तक साप्ताहिक अवकाश के बदले में ओवरटाइम दिये जाने का प्रश्न है इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्ती द्वारा ऑफिस मेमोरेन्डम नम्बर 16/66-एस्टबलिशमेन्ट (1) दिनांक 10 जनवरी 1968 व ऑफिस मेमोरेन्डम नं. 49011/1/एस्टबलिशमेन्ट (सी) दिनांक 17-7-1976 पर रिलायन्स प्लेस की गई है। प्राप्ती ने 1987 से 10-4-2001 तक के दौरान सार्वजनिक अवकाश या साप्ताहिक अवकाश के दौरान किये गये कार्य का ओवरटाइम क्लेम किया है। अतः इस अवधि के दौरान जो परिपत्र लागू थे उन्ही के आधार पर ओवरटाइम देय होना या नहीं होना निर्णित किया जा सकता है। प्राप्ती ने जो परिपत्र प्रस्तुत किये हैं उनके अनुसार यह निर्देशित किया गया है कि 15 दिन में एक बार 24 घण्टे का रेस्ट कर्मचारी को दिया जावे। परिपत्र दिनांक 10-1-1968 के अनुसार इस प्रकार का रेस्ट एक महीने में 48 घण्टे का था इसी परिपत्र में कम्पनसेटरी अवकाश की व्यवस्था भी की गई थी। पांचवे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश के क्लॉज 65 के अनुसार ओवरटाइम समाप्त करने की सिफारिश की गई थी व ओवरटाइम के सम्बन्ध में जो निर्देश ऑफिस मेमोरेन्डम नं. 15012/3/86 एस्टबलिशमेन्ट (एलाउन्स) दिनांक 19-3-1991 द्वारा जारी किये गये हैं उनके अनुसार ओवरटाइम तभी दिया जा सकता है जब कि सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में निर्देश जारी किये गये हो व ओवरटाइम अपवाद स्वरूप ही दिया जा सकता है, नकद क्षतिपूर्ति सम्बन्ध में इन निर्देशों के क्लॉज 3 में निम्न व्यवस्था की गई है:-

" Cash Compensation in the form of overtime allowance for duty on Sunday/Weekly or Fortnightly off-days/Second Saturdays/Public holidays may be granted only in very exceptional circumstances where an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary in the Secretariat Offices or the Head of the Department in the case of attached subordinate or other office is satisfied and certifies that it is not possible to grant compensatory leave."

प्राप्ती द्वारा किये गये कार्य का जो विवरण प्रदर्श ए-2 अप्राप्ती द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसके अनुसार प्राप्ती को नियमित रूप से वीकली ऑफ दिया गया है प्राप्ती ने इसके विपरीत ऐसा कोई विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है जिससे यह प्रकट होता हो कि सार्वजनिक अवकाश के

दिन या उसको admissible weekly-off rest न दिया जाकर उससे काम लिया गया हो व उसका ओवरटाइम नहीं दिया गया हो। प्रार्थी द्वारा ऐसा सिद्ध नहीं किये जाने से यही माना जा सकता है कि प्रदर्श ए-2 में जो विवरण अप्रार्थी विभाग द्वारा दिया गया है उसके अनुसार उसे अवकाश के बदले देय कार्य से weekly-off दिया गया व जब उसे अवकाश व विभागीय परिपत्रों के अनुसार रेस्ट दिया गया है तो यह नहीं माना जा सकता कि वह ओवरटाइम के लिए भी entitled हो। इस प्रकार प्रार्थी यह सिद्ध नहीं कर पाया है कि अप्रार्थी विभाग द्वारा प्रार्थी पर जो नियम लागू थे उनका उल्लंघन किया जाकर उसे सार्वजनिक अवकाश या weekly rest के दिन का कोई देय भुगतान न किया गया हो।

9. प्रार्थी ने इस तर्क के समर्थन में कि 48 घण्टे से ज्यादा काम लेने की स्थिति में ओवरटाइम देय था, 1993(1) डब्ल्यू.एल.सी राज. 698 पर रिलायन्स प्लेस की है परन्तु यह निर्णय फैक्ट्री कामगारों के सम्बन्ध में था जो फैक्ट्री अधिनियम से शासित थे। प्रार्थी फैक्ट्री अधिनियम से शासित हो यह नहीं माना जा सकता। अतः उक्त निर्णय से प्रार्थी को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है।

10. अप्रार्थी विभाग की ओर से यह तर्क लिया गया है कि प्रार्थी ने रेफरेन्स में जनरल मैनेजर टेलीकॉम पाली को पक्षकार बनाया है जब कि दूर संचार विभाग, पाली 1-10-2000 से समाप्त हो गया है जो अब बी.एस.एन.एल. के रूप में स्वतंत्र कार्य कर रहा है जब कि इस सम्बन्ध में अप्रार्थी की ओर से पूर्व में प्रार्थना-पत्र दिनांक 8-3-07 भी प्रस्तुत किया गया था। अप्रार्थी विभाग के गवाह राजवीरसिंह द्वारा यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि विभाग की सभी लेनदारियों व देनदारियों बी.एस.एन.एल. में मर्ज हुई, जो कर्मचारी थे उन्हें ऑफशन दिया था कि वे चाहे तो बी.एस.एन.एल. में रहें या ना रहे। जो कर्मचारी बी.एस.एन.एल. में रहे उनकी पूर्व की सेवायें लगातार मानी गई, डी. ओ.टी. के ऐसेस्ट भी बी.एस.एन.एल. में वैस्ट हो गये, बी.एस.एन.एल. व डी.ओ.टी. की क्या शर्त रही यह मैं नहीं बता सकता। अप्रार्थी की इस साक्ष्य से यह स्पष्ट है कि कर्मचारियों को ऑफशन दिये जाने के बाद उनकी सेवाएँ नये निगम में भी लगातार रही ऐसी स्थिति में यह नहीं माना जा सकता कि पूर्व में किये गये कार्य के सम्बन्ध में यदि कोई प्रश्न उत्पन्न होता है तो उसके लिए अप्रार्थी निगम उत्तरदायी नहीं हो। सभी लेनदारियों व देनदारियों बी.एस.एन.एल. में मर्ज होना अपार्थी के गवाह ने स्वीकार किया है। ऐसी स्थिति में कर्मचारियों की पूर्व सेवा से संबंधित उत्तरदायित्व भी बी.एस.एन.एल. में समाहित होना माना जा सकता है अतः अप्रार्थी विभाग द्वारा इस संबंध में लिया गया तर्क माने जाने योग्य नहीं है।

11. उक्त धिवेचन के अनुसार प्रार्थी ऐसा कोई कारण नहीं बता पाया है जिसके आधार पर उसे प्रश्नगत अवधि का साप्ताहिक अवकाश/सार्वजनिक अवकाश का ओवरटाइम एलाउन्स देय होना माना जा सके

12. अतः इस रेफरेन्स का उत्तर निम्न अवार्ड की टर्म्स में दिया जाता है:

13. अप्रार्थी विभाग द्वारा प्रार्थी को 3-10-87 से साप्ताहिक अवकाश/सार्वजनिक अवकाश का ओवरटाइम एलाउन्स नहीं दिया

जाना उचित व वैध था। प्रार्थी किसी अनुतोष का अधिकारी नहीं होगा।

14. यह अवार्ड आज दिनांक 30-08-2007 को खुले न्यायालय में सुनाया गया।

पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह हाड़ा, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 120—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डाक विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एलसी/आर/187/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

\* [सं.एल-40012/355/2000-आई आर(डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2007

S.O. 120.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/187/2000) Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum- Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Post and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-12-2007.

[No. L-40012/355/2000-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/187/2000

Presiding Officer : Shri C.M. Singh

Shri Sirajuddin,

S/O Shri Gatasuddin,

R/O Empire Talkies Compound,

Cantt., Jabalpur.

Workman/Union

Versus

Chief Post Master (S.S.P.),

Main Post Office,

Civil Lines, Jabalpur.

Management

#### AWARD

Passed on this 8th day of November 2007

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-40012/355/2000/IR(DU) dated 31-10-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:—

"Whether the action of the Chief Post Master (SSP), Head Office, Jabalpur in not regularizing the services of Sh. Sirajuddin, EDD and subsequently terminating his services w.e.f. 1-11-98 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. Vide order dated 12-6-07 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded ex parte against the management. Workman Sirajuddin has filed his statement of claim. His case in brief is as follows. That he was appointed on the post of letter box peon in the year 1990 on the basis of monthly payment. That he was working with the postman Abdul Samad who has been promoted and posted at other place. That workman have 9 years experience of the regular duty of the post of letter box peon. Therefore he is entitled for regularisation, but the management wrongly called the candidate from the employment exchange. The workman also appeared in the interview but the management wrongly appointed Respondent No.4 who has no experience for the post. The action of the management is illegal and against the provisions of law. It is prayed that the order of termination of the workman be set aside and the workman be reinstated in service with all back wages and benefits.

3. The management failed to file Written Statement.

4. Workman Sirajuddin in order to prove his case filed his affidavit.

5. I have heard Shri B.S. Patel, Advocate for the workman and perused the evidence on record.

6. The case of the workman is fully established from his uncontroverted affidavit. (Annexure-P-1) sworn-in in the affidavit is a register through which the management gave salary to the workman. Annexure P-2 to the affidavit is registration of the name of workman with the Employment Exchange Office. EX. P-3 & P-4 to the affidavit are the Educational Certificates of the workman. The case of the workman is fully proved by his affidavit and the documents mentioned above. The reference, therefore, deserves to be decided in favour of the workman and against the management with costs. It has not been averred by the workman that after his termination, he has not been gainfully employed. Not only this, no evidence has been given on that point. Therefore the workman is not entitled to back wages and benefits.

7. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the workman and against the management with cost holding that the action of the Chief Post Master (SSP), Head Office, Jabalpur in not regularizing the services of Sh. Sirajuddin, EDD and subsequently terminating his services w.e.f. 1-11-98 is not legal and justified. He is entitled to be reinstated but without back wages.

8. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 121.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नेशनल सेविंग्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एलसी/आर/175/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/136/95-आईआर(डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2007

S.O. 121.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/175/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of National Savings Organisation and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-12-2007.

[No. L-40012/136/95-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/175/96

Presiding Officer : Shri C.M. Singh

Shri Chhatrapal Singh Kahatri,

S/o Shri Chandan Singh Kahatri,

Vill & Post Setar,

Distt. Bilaspur (C.G)

Workman/Union

Versus

The Regional Director,

National Saving Organisation,

MP Eastern Region, 33,

Anand Nagar, Raipur.

The Deputy Regional Director,

National Saving Organisation,

Tilak Nagar,

Bilaspur (C.G)

Managements

AWARD

Passed on this 14th day of December, 2007

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-42012/136/95-IR(DU) dated 30-8-96 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:—

"Whether the action of the management of Regional Director, National Savings, Raipur in terminating the services of Shri Chhatrapal Singh is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman is entitled to?"

2. Vide order dated 13-6-07 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding reveals that inspite of sufficient service of notice, no body put in appearance for the parties and 6-8-07 was fixed for further orders. On 6-8-07, no one responded for the parties and the reference was adjourned to 12-12-07 for further orders. Again on 12-12-07 no body responded for the parties inspite of sufficient service of notice on the parties. Under the circumstances, this tribunal was left with no option but to close the reference for award and consequently the reference was closed for award.

3. It appears from the above that the parties have no interest in this reference. Therefore no dispute award without any orders as to costs is passed in this reference.

4. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 122—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.पी.डब्ल्यू. डी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/अस न्यायालय, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 361/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/8/2000-आईआर (डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2007

S.O. 122.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 361/2001) Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of C.P.W.D. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27.12.2007.

[No. L-42012/8/2000-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

Present : Shri N.K.R. Mohapatra,

Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court,  
Bhubaneswar.

#### TR INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 361/2007

Date of Passing Award-7th December, 2007

Between :

1. The Management of the Executive Engineer,  
C.P.W.D., Central Electrical Division,  
Plot No. A/3, Near Governor's House,  
Bhubaneswar (Orissa) 751001.

2. The Management of Accountant General (A&E),  
Orissa, Bhubaneswar-751001

... 1st Party-Managements.

(And)

Their Workman, Shri Surendra Nath Das,  
Ex-Lift Operator, C/o. Muralidhar Das,  
Old AG Colony, Qr. No. Type-II-218,  
Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar, Orissa -751 001.

... 2nd Party-Workman.

Appearances:

Shri Sant Lal,

.. For 1st Party

Executive Engineer

Management No.1

None.

... For Management No.2

Shri S.N. Das,

... For himself, the

2nd Party- Workman.

#### AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No.L 42012/8/2000/IR (DU), dated 31-05-2000:

"Whether the action of the Management of C.P.W.D., Bhubaneswar by terminating the services of Shri S.N. Das, Lift Operator after engaging 9 years of continuous service in AG Office, Bhubaneswar is genuine & justified? If not, to what relief the workman/disputant is entitled?"

2. Undisputedly it is the responsibility of Central Public Works Department (C.P.W.D.) to maintain the lift points and electrical appliances installed in different office establishment of Central Government. It is alleged by the disputant that for operating the lift point of A.G. Office at Bhubaneswar he was initially engaged after necessary interview by the Asst. Engineer, C.P.W.D. (Electrical) for a period from 1-8-1990 to 30-11-1990 on payment of a contractual sum of Rs. 1000/- per month. On completion of the above period he was further engaged with time to time increase in his wages for about 9 years and then the Management by entrusting the said job to a contractor agency terminated him with effect from 1-9-1999 without payment of any retrenchment compensation or terminal benefits. It is alleged by the workman that he was refused



employment in the above manner so as to avoid his regularization.

3. The Management on the other hand averred that the disputant was a contractor and therefore on the basis of time to time quotations given by him he was engaged up till 31st Dec., 1998 to operate the lift but after entrustment of the said job to another contractor on tender basis, he was disengaged from 1-9-1999. In view of the above the workman is not entitled for any relief as claimed by him. Besides his nature of working contractual, he is also not entitled to be regularized against any vacant post.

4. On the basis of the pleadings of the parties the following issues were framed.

#### ISSUES

1. Whether the reference is maintainable?
2. Whether the action of the Management of C.P.W.D., Bhubaneswar, by terminating the services of Shri S.N. Das, Lift Operator after engaging 9 years of continuous service is genuine and justified?
3. What relief the workman/disputant is entitled to?
5. Each party have examined one witnesses in support of their respective cases. They have also filed some documents to justify their respective stands.

#### FINDINGS

##### ISSUE NO. 1

6. There being no substantial challenge to the question of maintainability of the case by the Management either during trial or in their counter, this Issue is answered affirmatively.

##### ISSUE NOS. 2 & 3

7. These issues are taken up together as they are interdependent. Admitting that the workman was engaged to operate the lift of the A.G. Building from 1-8-1990 till he was disengaged from 1-9-1999, it has been deposed by the Management Witness that the Executive Engineer of C.P.W.D. is competent to issue work order not exceeding one lakh while the Assistant Engineer was competent to issue such work order not exceeding Rs. 1500. Accordingly on the basis of single quotation the workman was given the contract of operating the lift by the Asst. Engineer and it was extended from time to time on the basis of fresh quotation given by the workman. To justify the same some work orders marked as Ext.-A to Ext.-E have been produced by the Management. These read along with the pleadings of the Management show that initially the workman was paid Rs. 1000 per month and thereafter it was raised to Rs. 1500 and then to Rs. 1647 from October 1996 and then @ Rs. 1857 per month. Challenging the above "Work Order" it is stated by the workman (W.W.-I) that though he was engaged on monthly basis with time to time increase in the wages, the Management had simply taken his signature on these

"Work Orders" so as to modulate that he was issued with work orders on the basis of quotation given by him. In view of the above stand of the workman it has now become necessary to find out the real unlying intention behind those documents.

8. The documents Ext.-A to E are the "Work Orders" said to have had been issued to the workman. The workman is found to have signed against the Column meant for the contractor as it appears from the above documents. But that itself is not sufficient to say that, the workman had taken the contract of operating the lift. It rather suggests that the amount payable to the workman was only contractual. This has gained support from the evidence of the Management Witness when he says that, on the basis of single quotation the workman was asked to operate the lift. Further more had the workman taken the contract he would have engaged some other man to operate the lift. When admittedly the workman himself was operating the lift it suggests that, he was not a contractor at all. Further more the aforesaid document indicates that the workman was paid month-wise and according to the Management Witness he was paid depending upon the rate of minimum wages changed from time to time. Had really the workman taken the contract the payment would have been made on lump-sum basis but not on monthly basis which otherwise suggests that in the garb of "work order" the workman was engaged on monthly paid daily wage basis as claimed by him and the "work orders" have been created by the Management as a substitute of a money voucher. In these premises there appears sufficient force in the saying of the workman that the concept of "work order" as advanced by the Management is nothing but a stage managed affair.

9. It is the settled law that, under the definition of Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, termination of a workman for any reasons whatsoever tantamounts to retrenchment attracting Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act. Since the workman was admittedly engaged continuously for about 9 years with superficial break on Sunday, the refusal of employment to him amounts to retrenchment and as such he is entitled to get all the consequential benefits of such retrenchment as prescribed under Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act.

10. Accordingly it is held that the action of the Management in refusing employment to the workman with effect from 1-9-1999 is not justified and proper. As the workman has not been paid any such terminal benefits he is entitled for the same and for this the Management is directed to reinstate the workman against the post of lift Operator, which according to the Management Witness is still lying vacant with 50% back wages calculated in minimum wage rate scale.

11. The reference is answered accordingly.

N. K. R. MOHAPATRA, Presiding Officer

**LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED ON BEHALF OF THE WORKMAN**

Workman Witness No.1 - Shri Surendra Nath Das.

**LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED ON BEHALF OF THE MANAGEMENT**

Management Witness No.1 - Shri Sant Lal.

**LIST OF EXHIBITS ON BEHALF OF THE 2ND PARTY WORKMAN**

- Ext-1 -Copy of representation of workman dated 1-12-1988.
- Ext-2 -Copy of representation of workman to the Accountant General (A & E), Orissa to regularize him.
- Ext-3 -Copy of the service order of the OTIS Elevator Company.
- Ext-4 -Copy of letter of J.E., dated 4-6-1997 which the workman carried to the OTIS Office.
- Ext-5 -Copy of the extract of the CPWD Manual in regard to the work charge establishment.
- Ext-6 -Copy of the log book maintained from time to time by the workman in the A.G. Office, Orissa.
- Ext-7 -Copy of the daily lift checking report submitted to the J.E. of C.P.W.D.
- Ext-8 -Copy of the experience certificate granted to the workman by the A.E. and the Accounts Officer of the Office of the A.G., Orissa.
- Ext-9 -Copy of the Identity card granted/issued to the workman by the office of the A.G., Orissa.
- Ext-10 -Copy of the salary certificate granted to the workman by the A.E.
- Ext-11 -Another salary certificate (Xerox copy) granted to the workman by another Asst. Engineer.
- Ext-12 -Copy of another salary certificate granted to the workman by another A.E.
- Ext-13 -Copy of another certificate granted by another A.E. to the workman.
- Ext-14 -Copy of the certificate granted to the workman by the Dy. Accountant General in regard to rendering services.
- Ext-15 -Copy of another certificate granted to the workman by the D.A.G. in regard to the services rendered by the workman.
- Ext-16 -Copy of representation of the workman as a second reminder to the S.E. (Electrical) for regularization of services.
- Ext-17 -Copy of another representation of the workman made in the form of reminder to the Chief Engineer in regard to his services.
- Ext-18 -Copy of work order.
- Ext-18/1 to 18/24 -Copy of work order.
- Ext-19 -Copy of office letter dated 9-11-2004.

Ext-20 -Copy of minutes of the meeting held with CPWD Mazdoor Union on 22-8-92

Ext-20/1 -Copy of minutes of meeting held with CPWD Mazdoor Union on 25-3-94.

Ext-21 -Copy of letter dated 7-12-1995.

Ext-21/1 -Recommendation letter dated 17-12-1996.

Ext-22 -Copy of office memo issued by Govt. of India, CPWD, New Delhi.

Ext-23 -Copy of letter dated 7-12-1995 of EE (Elect.) BCDD, C.P.W.D. Bhubaneswar to Asstt. Engineer, (Electrical) BCE Sub-Division, CPWD, BBSR.

**LIST OF EXHIBITS ON BEHALF OF THE 1st PARTY MANAGEMENT**

Ext.-A -Copy of work order dated 1-1-1995.

Ext.-B -Copy of work order dated 1-4-1995.

Ext.-C -Copy of work order dated 30-3-1996.

Ext.-D -Copy of work order dated 30-9-1996.

Ext.-E -Copy of work order dated 31-3-1999.

Ext.-F -Copy of Office Memo of C.P.W.D., Kolkata dated 24-1-2007.

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ.123—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 24/1992) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल-41011/46/1991-डी-2(बी)आईआर(बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2007

S.O. 123.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 24/1992) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Central Railway and their workman, received by the Central Government on 27-12-2007.

[No. L-41011/46/1991-D-2(B)IR(B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
JABALPUR**

NO. CGIT/LC/R/24/92

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI C. M. SINGH

The President,  
Chaturth Shreni Railway Mazdoor Congress,  
Central Railway (INTUC),  
2/236, Namner, Agra

Workman/Union

Versus

The Divisional Engineer(S),  
Central Railway, Bhopal,

The Divisional Railway Manager(S),  
Central Railway, Bhopal

Managements

## AWARD

Passed on this 14th day of December 2007

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-41011/46/91-D-2(B) dated 20-2-92 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

"Whether the action of Divisional Engineer (S), Central Railway, Bhopal, Asstt. Engineer (M), C.Rly. Itarsi and DRM(P), C.Rly., Bhopal in terminating the services of S/Sh. Nandoo, S/o Sh. Daulat, Mohanlal S/o Sh. Kishanlal and Philips S/o Sh. Uttamrao is justified? If not, what relief they are entitled to?"

2. Vide order dated 12-12-07, the reference was closed for award for the reason that none of the parties responded to the call of the case and the tribunal was left with no option but to close the reference for award.

3. It appears from the above that the parties have no interest in the reference proceeding. Perhaps no dispute is left between the parties. Therefore, no dispute award is passed without any orders as to costs.

4. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 124.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नोर्दन रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 14/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/167/2001-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2007

S.O. 124.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 14/2002) of Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Northern Railways and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-12-2007.

[No. L-41012/167/2001-IR (B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

अनुबंध

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर

पीठासीन अधिकारी : श्री पुष्पेन्द्रसिंह हाड़ा, आर.एच.जे.एस.

केन्द्रीय श्रम विवाद संख्या : 14/2002

श्री पूनमचन्द जोशी द्वारा ललित शर्मा, संयुक्त महामंत्री, भारतीय मजदूर संघ, एस.बी.बी.जे. मंडिया रोड शाखा, एल.आई.सी.

बिल्डिंग, पाली

.....प्राथी

बनाम

उप मुख्य शक्ति इंजीनियर वर्कशॉप, उत्तर रेलवे, जोधपुर

.....अप्राथी

रेफरेन्स अन्तर्गत धारा 10 औद्योगिक विवाद  
अधिनियम, 1947

उपस्थिति :—

(1) श्री अनिल मेहता प्रतिनिधी प्राथी उप.

(2) अप्राथी प्रतिनिधी श्री डी.एस. फेडरिक उप.

अवाई

दिनांक 20-9-2007

1. भारत सरकार ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल-41012/167/2001-आईआर (बी-1) दिनांक 30-4-2002 के तहत निम्न विवाद अन्तर्गत धारा 10 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 इस न्यायालय को रेफर किया है :—

"क्या श्री पूनमचन्द जोशी को लेब सहायक उसके नियोजक

(1) चीफ वर्कस इंजीनियर उत्तर रेलवे बड़ोदा हाऊस, नई दिल्ली (2) उप मुख्य मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर वर्कशॉप उत्तर रेलवे जोधपुर द्वारा जे.सी.एम.ए. से दिनांक 27-7-94 से लेब सहायक के पद पर पदोन्नत किया जाना उचित एवं वैध है ? यदि नहीं तो श्रमिक अपने नियोजक से क्या राहत पाने का अधिकारी है ?

2. प्राथी यूनियन की ओर से एक मांग-पत्र इस आशय का प्रस्तुत किया गया कि प्राथी पूनमचन्द जोशी भारतीय मजदूर संघ का सदस्य है, उसकी नियुक्ति अप्राथी संस्थान में लेब खल्लासी के पद पर दिनांक 14-3-1975 को हुई, प्राथी को 26 जुलाई, 1978 को 260-430 के वेतनमान में लेब असिस्टेंट के पद पर पदोन्नत कर डीजल रोड भगत की कोठी, जोधपुर में पदस्थापित किया गया। अप्राथी द्वारा 25-2-1983 के पत्र से प्राथी को एडहॉक बेसिस पर जे.सी.एम.ए. के पद पर पदोन्नत किया गया जिस पद पर प्राथी ने 25-2-1983 को कार्यभार ग्रहण किया व 27-7-1994 तक 11 वर्ष पांच माह 2 दिन तक कार्य किया, प्राथी ने उसे उक्त पद पर कर्म करने हेतु निवेदन किया जो अप्राथी ने अपने पत्र दिनांक 26-2-92 द्वारा प्राथी को एडहॉक जूनियर केमीकल एण्ड मेटालर्जिकल असिस्टेंट के पद से पदानवत कर पुनः लेब असिस्टेंट के पद पर पदस्थापित कर दिया, जिसके विरुद्ध प्राथी ने केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण में प्रार्थना-पत्र

प्रस्तुत किया जिस पर न्यायालय द्वारा 27-1-94 को आदेश पारित किया कि यदि पदोन्नति कोटा उपलब्ध हो तो सीनीयोरिटी के अनुसार प्रार्थी को उक्त पद पर कन्सीडर करते हुए पदोन्नत किया जावे तब तक पदानुवृत्त नहीं किया जावे। प्रार्थी उक्त आदेश के फलस्वरूप पदानुवृत्त करने के पश्चात् भी अप्रार्थी संस्थान में जे.सी.एम.ए. के पद पर कार्य करता रहा। अप्रार्थी प्रार्थी से कनिष्ठ कर्मचारी श्री देवीलाल जो लेब असिस्टेंट की केडर में कनिष्ठ था को पदोन्नत किया जब कि प्रार्थी ने 1983 से 1994 तक लगातार बिना किसी व्यवधान के जे.सी.एम.ए. के पद पर कार्य किया उक्त पद पर पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया। प्रार्थी को अनुचित एवं अवैधानिक तरीके से जे.सी.एम.ए. के पद से लेब असिस्टेंट के पद पर पदानुवृत्त किया गया है जब कि अप्रार्थी संस्थान में जे.सी.एम.ए. पद की 50 प्रतिशत पदोन्नति श्रेणी में तीन पद रिक्त थे। प्रार्थी को लिखित परीक्षा के लिए आमंत्रित किया जिसमें प्रार्थी उत्तीर्ण हुआ, प्रार्थी का नाम परीक्षा परिणाम में उत्तीर्ण कर्मचारियों के क्रमांक-3 पर अंकित है किन्तु अप्रार्थी द्वारा प्रार्थी को किसी प्रकार की प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई एवं जानबूझकर प्रार्थी से कनिष्ठ कर्मचारी को जे.सी.एम.ए. के पद पर पदोन्नत कर दिया। अतः प्रार्थी को अप्रार्थी द्वारा जे.सी.एम.ए. के पद से लेबर सहायक के पद पर पदानुवृत्त किये जाने का आदेश दिनांक 27-7-94 अवैध घोषित किया जाकर प्रार्थी को 27-7-94 से ही जे.सी.एम.ए. बनाये जाने का अवार्ड पारित किया जावे।

3. अप्रार्थी की ओर से जवाब में कहा गया है कि प्रार्थी को 27-7-94 से जे.सी.एम.ए. से लेब सहायक के पद पर पदानुवृत्त किया जाना बिल्कुल सही और नियमों के अन्तर्गत था। प्रार्थी 14-3-75 को बतौर सबस्टीट्यूट लेब खलासी के पद पर लोको फोरमैन मेड़ता रोड के अधीन नियुक्त हुआ था न कि लेब खलासी के पद पर, प्रार्थी को 28-12-79 के आदेश से लेब सहायक के पद पर पदोन्नत किया न कि 26-7-78 को। प्रार्थी को अप्रार्थी के पत्र दिनांक 25-2-1983 के द्वारा तदर्थ आधार पर स्थानीय व्यवस्था पर पदोन्नत कर जे.सी.एम.ए. वेतनमान 38-560 वेतन पर लोको रोड, जोधपुर में लगाया गया तथा उक्त पत्र के अनुसार प्रार्थी को यह साफ तौर पर तथा लिखित रूप में बताया गया कि उक्त पदोन्नति पूर्णतया अस्थायी एवं तदर्थ स्थानीय व्यवस्था पर है और भविष्य में ऐसी पदोन्नति के लिए उसे किसी प्रकार का अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं होगा। प्रार्थी को पत्र दिनांक 26-12-92 के अनुसार लेब सहायक के पद पर पदानुवृत्त करने के आदेश जारी किये गये क्योंकि जे.सी.एम.ए. के पद हेतु सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्त टम्मरवार अश्विनी कुमार सी.एम.टी./लखनऊ के पत्र दिनांक 19-12-1992 के अन्तर्गत जोड़ने हेतु उपस्थित हुआ। प्रार्थी द्वारा सी.एम.टी. जोधपुर में प्रकरण दर्ज कर 9-1-1993 को पदानुवृत्त नहीं करने हेतु स्थगन आदेश प्राप्त किया। प्रार्थी 1993 में जारी वरीयता सूचि में देवीलाल, कैलाश वसन्दानी व श्री ऋषभराज कल्ला से जूनियर है, अप्रार्थी द्वारा देवीलाल को नियमानुसार सही तौर पर जे.सी.एम.ए. पद पर पदोन्नत किया गया। प्रार्थी लिखित परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हुआ परन्तु मौखिक परीक्षा में फेल हो गया इसलिए उसे पैनल पर नहीं रखा गया, प्रार्थी को भारतीय रेल स्थापना नियम 1989 के पैरा 219 में निहित निर्देशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही पैनल पर नहीं रखा गया व जे.सी.एम.ए. के पद पर पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया। प्रार्थी

किसी अनुतोष का अधिकारी नहीं है। प्रार्थी का क्लेम मय खर्च खारिज किया जावे।

4. मांग-पत्र के समर्थन में प्रार्थी ने स्वयं का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिस पर अप्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि द्वारा जिरह की गई तथा अप्रार्थी की ओर से एस.आर. वर्मा उप मुख्य बात्रिक अभियन्ता वर्कशॉप का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया जिस पर प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि द्वारा जिरह की गई।

5. दोनों पक्षों के प्रतिनिधिगण की बहस सुनी गई। पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया गया।

6. यह तथ्य विवादित नहीं है कि प्रार्थी को अप्रार्थी के आदेश दिनांक 25-2-83 से अस्थायी आधार पर जे.सी.एम.ए. के पद पर लगाया गया व आदेश दिनांक 26-12-92 द्वारा उसे इस पद से हटाया जाकर पुनः लेब असिस्टेंट के पद पर पदस्थापित किया गया। प्रार्थी द्वारा केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण द्वारा जारी स्थगन आदेश के कारण प्रार्थी ने इस पद पर 1994 तक कार्य किया। केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण द्वारा प्रार्थी की याचिका को इस निर्देश के साथ निस्तारण किया गया कि यदि प्रमोशन कोटा में जे.सी.एम.ए. पद रिक्त हो तो प्रार्थी का एडहॉक प्रमोशन किये जाने के लिए प्रार्थी के नाम पर सीनीयोरिटी के अनुसार विचार किया जावे व तब तक प्रार्थी को रिवर्ट नहीं किया जावे। अप्रार्थी के अनुसार नियमानुसार जे.सी.एम.ए. पद के लिए लिखित परीक्षा ली गई जिसमें प्रार्थी भी सम्मिलित हुआ। प्रार्थी मौखिक परीक्षा में फेल हो गया जिससे उसे पैनल पर नहीं रखा गया। प्रार्थी का यह कथन है कि देवीलाल व कैलाश वसन्दानी उससे जूनियर है गलत है बल्कि प्रार्थी देवीलाल व कैलाश वसन्दानी से जूनियर है। अप्रार्थी की ओर से एनेक्सचर-4 पत्र दिनांक 17-8-96 प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिसमें जे.सी.एम.ए. पद के लिए लिखित परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण विभिन्न कर्मचारियों को साक्षात्कार हेतु उपस्थित होने के निर्देश दिये गये थे। प्रार्थी का नाम भी इसमें था इससे स्पष्ट है कि प्रार्थी ने लिखित परीक्षा में भाग लिया, लिखित परीक्षा व साक्षात्कार के पश्चात् ऋषभराज कल्ला व मदनलाल को जे.सी.एम.ए. के पैनल पर रखा गया अन्य कर्मचारियों को इस पैनल के उपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया। अप्रार्थी के गवाह एस.आर. वर्मा ने भी इन तथ्यों की पुष्टि की है व प्रार्थी ने ऐसा कोई तथ्य प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है जिससे अप्रार्थी द्वारा प्रस्तुत दस्तावेजों से अन्यथा कोई स्थिति बनना मानी जा सके। अप्रार्थी द्वारा एनेक्सचर-6 सीनीयोरिटी लिस्ट भी प्रस्तुत की गई है जिसमें देवीलाल ऋषभराज कल्ला व कैलाश वसन्दानी प्रार्थी से वरिष्ठ हैं।

7. प्रार्थी का यह कथन कि देवीलाल को जे.सी.एम.ए. के पद पर पूर्व में नहीं लगाया गया अतः वह उससे कनिष्ठ था, माने जाने योग्य नहीं है क्योंकि सीनीयोरिटी लिस्ट में देवीलाल उससे वरिष्ठ था व प्रार्थी के जे.सी.एम.ए. पद पर एडहॉक कार्य करने से पूर्व की वरिष्ठता परिवर्तित नहीं होती। इस प्रकार प्रार्थी के करीब 10-11 वर्ष जे.सी.एम.ए. के पद पर एडहॉक कार्य करने से उसे न तो अन्य कर्मचारियों से वरिष्ठ माना जा सकता है न ही जे.सी.एम.ए. के पद पर बने रहने का उसका कोई अधिकार बनना माना जा सकता है क्योंकि उसकी नियुक्ति विशुद्ध रूप से एडहॉक व अस्थायी रूप से की गई थी व नियुक्ति आदेश दिनांक 25-2-83 में ही यह स्पष्ट किया गया था

कि भविष्य में ऐसी पदोन्नति के लिए किसी प्रकार कोई अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं होगा।

8. प्रार्थी ने ए.आई.आर. 2000 एस.सी. 2808 के आधार पर यह तर्क लिया है कि इतने लम्बे समय तक कार्य करने से उसकी नियुक्ति एडहॉक नहीं मानी जा सकती। उक्त निर्णय में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा देहली न्यायिक सेवा के तहत कार्यरत अधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में उक्त सेवा नियमों का निर्वचन करते समय यह निर्णित किया था कि इस प्रकार की नियुक्तियाँ एडहॉक, स्टोपगेप नियुक्तियाँ मानी जा सकती हैं। इस प्रकरण की जो परिस्थिति है वह इस प्रकार की नहीं है कि प्रार्थी की नियुक्ति को एडहॉक नहीं माना जावे प्रार्थी के नियुक्ति आदेश में ही यह स्पष्ट है व प्रार्थी ने उस पर लागू सेवा नियमों का ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं बताया है जिसके तहत इस प्रकार की एडहॉक नियुक्ति से उसे कोई अधिकार उत्पन्न होता हो। ऐसी परिस्थिति में प्रार्थी की जे.सी.एम.ए. पद पर आदेश दिनांक 25-2-83 द्वारा की गई नियुक्ति विशुद्ध रूप से एडहॉक व अस्थायी मानी जा सकती है एवं सेवा नियमों के तहत परीक्षा व साक्षात्कार के बाद इस पद के लिए चूँकि प्रार्थी चयनित नहीं हुआ अतः यह नहीं माना जा सकता कि प्रार्थी का इस पद पर बने रहने का अधिकार था। ऐसी स्थिति में आदेश दिनांक 27-7-1994 द्वारा प्रार्थी को रिवर्ट किये जाने में कोई अवैधानिकता प्रकट नहीं होती।

9. उपरोक्त विवेचन के अनुसार इस रेफरेन्स का उत्तर निम्न अवार्ड की टर्म्स में दिया जाता है।

10. प्रार्थी को अप्रार्थीगण द्वारा जे.सी.एम.ए. पद से दिनांक 27-7-94 से लेब सहायक के पद पर पदावनत किया जाना उचित एवं वैध था। प्रार्थी किसी अनुतोष का अधिकारी नहीं होगा।

11. यह अवार्ड आज दिनांक 20-9-2007 को खुले न्यायालय में सुनाया गया।

पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह हाड़ा, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 125.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नोर्दन रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 25/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/04/2002-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2007

S.O. 125.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 25/2002) of Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Northern Railways and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-12-2007.

[No. L-41012/04/2002-IR (B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

## अनुबंध

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर  
पीठासीन अधिकारी : श्री पुष्पेन्द्रसिंह हाड़ा, आर.एच.जे.एस.

औद्योगिक विवाद (केन्द्रीय) सं. : 25/2002

मोहन सिंह पुत्र श्री सुलतान सिंह द्वारा ललित शर्मा, संयुक्त मंत्री,  
भारतीय मजदूर संघ, पाली मारबाड़ (राज.)

...प्रार्थी

## बनाम

डिवीजनल रेलवे मैनेजर, उत्तर रेलवे, जोधपुर

...अप्रार्थी

रेफरेन्स अर्न्तगत धारा 10 औ. वि. अधिनियम, 1947

उपस्थिति :-

(1) श्री भुषणसिंह चारण प्रतिनिधी प्रार्थी

(2) श्री गिरीश तोखना प्रतिनिधि अप्रार्थी

## अवार्ड

दिनांक 25-8-2007

1. भारत सरकार ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल 41012/4/2002/आई आर (बी-1) दिनांक 19-6-2002 द्वारा निम्न विवाद अन्तर्गत धारा 10 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के तहत इस न्यायालय को रेफर किया है :-

“क्या मण्डल रेल प्रबन्धक, उत्तर रेलवे, जोधपुर द्वारा कर्मकार श्री मोहन सिंह पुत्र श्री सुलतान सिंह कटिवाला “स” लूनी जंक्शन को उसके द्वारा केंजुअल लेबर के रूप में की गई सेवाओं के बदले ग्रेडेड स्केल नहीं दिया जाना उचित एवं वैध है ? यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार अपने नियोजक से क्या राहत पाने का अधिकारी है ?”

प्रार्थी ने अपना मांग-पत्र इस आशय का प्रस्तुत किया कि प्रार्थी की प्रारम्भिक नियुक्ति अप्रार्थी के समबडी केन्द्र पर पी.डब्ल्यू. आई. एवं ए.ई.एन. के अधीन मेन्टीनेन्स कार्य के लिए केंजुअल लेबर के रूप में दिनांक 18-5-1970 को हुई। अप्रार्थी द्वारा प्रार्थी से 18-5-70 से 19-8-74 तक लगातार केंजुअल लेबर के रूप में कार्य लिया। प्रार्थी द्वारा कार्य का विवरण भी मांग-पत्र में दिया गया है जिसके अनुसार वर्ष 1970 में 44 दिन, वर्ष 1971 में 47 दिन, वर्ष 1972 में 276 दिन व वर्ष 1973 में 142 दिन तथा वर्ष 1974 में 183 दिन कार्य किया। अप्रार्थी के नियमों के अनुसार ग्रेडेड स्कूल प्राप्त करने के लिए केंजुअल लेबर की न्यूनतम एवं आवश्यक कार्य करने की अवधि 120 दिन मेन्टीनेन्स वर्क के लिए व 180 दिन कन्स्ट्रक्शन वर्क के लिए है। प्रार्थी ने मेन्टीनेन्स का कार्य किया है। प्रार्थी द्वारा न्यूनतम कार्य अवधि 120 दिन की थी जो प्रार्थी द्वारा वर्ष 1972, वर्ष 1973 एवं वर्ष 1974 में की है, जिसका इन्ट्राज केंजुअल लेबर कार्ड एवं सेवा रिकॉर्ड में है। अप्रार्थी द्वारा प्रार्थी के साथ कार्य करने वाले अन्य कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को नियोजन में स्थायी कर ग्रेडेड स्केल दे दिया है लेकिन प्रार्थी को बावजूद निवेदन के उक्त ग्रेडेड स्केल नहीं

दिया है। प्रार्थी अप्रार्थी के अधीन 30 वर्ष से अधिक अवधि की सेवा पूर्ण कर चुका है। अतः प्रार्थी को केजुअल लेबर के रूप में की गई सेवा का लाभ देते हुए ग्रेडेड स्केल दिये जाने का आदेश पारित किया जावे व एरियर राशि ब्याज सहित प्रार्थी को दिलाये जाने का अवार्ड पारित किया जावे।

3. अप्रार्थी की ओर से जवाब में कहा गया है कि प्रार्थी को रेलवे में नेमेतिक श्रमिक के रूप में 18-5-70 को पी.डब्ल्यू.आई./ए. ई.एन. समदडी के अधीन लगाया गया। प्रार्थी ने जो कार्य दिवस मांग-पत्र में दर्शाये हैं उससे स्पष्ट है कि उसकी कार्य अवधि लगातार नहीं है, प्रार्थी को कोई भी कार्य अवधि 12-7-73 से पूर्व निरन्तर 180 दिन या इससे अधिक नहीं है। प्रार्थी द्वारा 12-7-73 के पश्चात् 120 दिन या इससे अधिक निरन्तर कार्य नहीं किया है। परिपत्र सं. 7850 जून 1981 में जारी किया गया, सन् 1981 के पूर्व ही प्रार्थी को 17-10-80 से रेगुलर कर दिया गया था अतः उक्त परिपत्र प्रार्थी के मामले में लागू नहीं होता, प्रार्थी का मामला परिपत्र सं. 1731 के अन्तर्गत आता है जिसके निर्देशानुसार 180 दिन/06 माह लगातार सेवा करने के उपरान्त नेमेतिक श्रमिक को ग्रेडेड स्कूल देय होता है। परिपत्र सं. 5949 रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा दिनांक 12-7-73 को 180 दिन लगातार कार्य दिवसों को कम करते हुए 120 दिन लगातार कार्य दिवस की सेवा पूर्ण होने पर ग्रेडेड स्कूल देय होता है, प्रार्थी ने चूंकि 12-7-73 के पश्चात् भी 120 दिन लगातार सेवा नहीं की अतः उक्त परिपत्र के अनुसार भी प्रार्थी को ग्रेडेड स्कूल देय नहीं है। प्रार्थी ने किसी श्रमिक का नाम नहीं बताया है जिसे ग्रेडेड स्कूल दिया गया है। प्रार्थी द्वारा ग्रेडेड स्केल की पात्रता पूर्ण नहीं की अतः उसे ग्रेडेड स्कूल प्रदान नहीं किया गया। प्रार्थी को 17-10-80 को नियमित नियुक्ति प्रदान की गई तथा नियमित नियुक्ति तिथि से नियमित स्केल दे दी गई व अगली वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि भी प्रार्थी को समय समय पर दी गई तथा पदोन्नतियां भी दी गई, वर्तमान में प्रार्थी नियमित उटि वाले पद पर लूनी जेक्शन पर कार्यरत है। प्रार्थी किसी अनुतोष का अधिकारी नहीं है। प्रार्थी का मांग-पत्र सव्यय खारिज किया जावे।

4. मांग-पत्र के समर्थन में प्रार्थी ने स्वयं को शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिस पर अप्रार्थी प्रतिनिधी द्वारा जिरह की गई तथा अप्रार्थी की ओर से पी. सी. व्यास सहायक मंडल इंजीनियर का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिस पर प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधी द्वारा जिरह की गई।

5. दोनों पक्षों के प्रतिनिधीगण की बहस सुनी गई। पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया।

6. प्रार्थी ने अपने मांग-पत्र के पैरा संख्या-4 में उसके द्वारा केजुअल लेबर के रूप में 18-5-70 से 19-8-74 तक किये गये कार्य दिवसों का विवरण दिया है। अप्रार्थी नियोजक द्वारा इसके जवाब में यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि प्रार्थी द्वारा जो कार्य दिवस मांग-पत्र के पैरा संख्या-4 में बताये गये हैं उसमें कोई विवाद नहीं है। इस प्रकार प्रार्थी द्वारा जो कार्य अवधि बताई गई है वह स्वीकृत तथ्य है।

7. प्रार्थी ने अपनी साक्ष्य में उक्त कार्य अवधि के आधार पर यह कहा है कि ग्रेडेड स्केल प्राप्त करने के लिए मेन्टीनेंस कार्य करने वाले केजुअल लेबर को 120 दिन व कन्स्ट्रक्शन कार्य वाले केजुअल लेबर

को 180 दिन पूरे करने पर ग्रेडेड स्केल रेलवे के नियमानुसार देय था जो उसे नहीं दिया गया, प्रार्थी 120 दिन पूरे कर चुका था।

8. इसके विपरीत अप्रार्थी नियोजक रेलवे की ओर से यह तर्क लिया गया है कि प्रार्थी ने अपने क्लेम ग्रहण को परिपत्र संख्या 7850 सं. 220ई/190-III ई-4 दिनांक 30-6-81 पर आधारित किया है जब कि प्रार्थी को इससे पूर्व 17-10-80 को ही रेगुलर कर दिया गया था अतः यह परिपत्र प्रार्थी के केस में लागू नहीं किया जा सकता। प्रार्थी का मामला परिपत्र संख्या 1731 दिनांक 31-8-1962 के अन्तर्गत आता है जिसके अनुसार 180 दिन या 6 माह लगातार सेवा करने के उपरान्त केजुअल लेबर की ग्रेडेड स्केल देय होता है। प्रार्थी द्वारा उक्त अवधि में लगातार 180 दिन कार्य नहीं किया गया अतः उसे ग्रेडेड स्केल नहीं दिया गया। इस प्रकार 180 दिन की उक्त आवश्यकता को मुद्रित परिपत्र संख्या 5949 सर्कुलर नम्बर 220-ई/190 ईआईवी दिनांक 31-7-1973 से 180 दिन कम करते हुए 120 दिन की कार्य सेवा पूर्ण होने पर ग्रेडेड स्केल देय होना माना गया परन्तु प्रार्थी ने 12-7-73 के पश्चात् बिना ब्रेक के सेवा नहीं की थी अतः इस परिपत्र के अनुसार भी प्रार्थी को ग्रेडेड स्केल देय नहीं था।

9. केजुअल लेबर को रेलवे में ग्रेडेड स्केल देने या टेम्प्रेरी माने जाने के सम्बन्ध में जो परिपत्र अप्रार्थी विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है उनमें सीरीयल नम्बर 1731 पर प्रकाशित परिपत्र संख्या 220-ई/190-1 (ई.आई.वी.) दिनांक 31-8-1962/1-9-1962 द्वारा छः महीने की लगातार सेवा केजुअल लेबर द्वारा किये जाने की स्थिति में टेम्प्रेरी (temporary) माने जाने के निर्देश दिये गये व इन निर्देशों में सीरीयल नम्बर 5949 पर प्रकाशित अन्य परिपत्र संख्या 220ई/190-III (ई. आई.वी.) दिनांक 31-7-1973 में रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा संशोधन किया गया कि 180 दिन के बजाए चार महीने लगातार सेवा पर केजुअल लेबर को टेम्प्रेरी माना जाएगा। इस प्रकार 120 दिन लगातार कार्य दिवस होने की स्थिति में केजुअल लेबर को टेम्प्रेरी माने जाने का आदेश दिनांक 31-7-73 के परिपत्र से लागू हो चुका था। अतः अप्रार्थी नियोजक का यह तर्क उचित नहीं है कि इसके बाद के परिपत्र दिनांक 30-6-81 द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई संशोधन किया जाकर नई कोई व्यवस्था की गई हो बल्कि परिपत्र संख्या 7850 सं. 220ई/190-XII (ई-4) दिनांक 30-6-81 द्वारा पूर्व के परिपत्रों को कन्सोलीडेट किया जाकर पूर्व के परिपत्रों में क्या नियम है यही बताया गया।

10. इस प्रकार प्रार्थी का केस परिपत्र सं. 5948 सर्कुलर नं. 743ई/39, (ई.आई.वी.) दिनांक 31-7-1973 से शासित होता है जिसके अनुसार 120 दिन या चार महीने की लगातार सेवा पर केजुअल लेबर को टेम्प्रेरी माने जाने के निर्देश दिये गये थे। प्रार्थी 31-7-73 को केजुअल लेबर के रूप में नियोजित था, जैसा मांग-पत्र के पैरा-4 में दिये गये विवरण से स्पष्ट है परन्तु 31-7-73 को या इसके बाद 19-8-74 तक उसके द्वारा जो कार्य दिवस बताये गये हैं उसमें सारी सेवा टुकड़ों में की गई है लगातार 120 दिन की सेवा किया जाना प्रार्थी स्वयं द्वारा दिये गये विवरण से ही प्रकट नहीं होता। रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा जो परिपत्र जारी किये गये हैं उनमें स्पष्ट रूप से यह बताया गया है कि कौन सा सर्विस ब्रेक, ब्रेक नहीं माना जायेगा ऐसे में बीमारी के कारण अनुपस्थिति या स्वीकृति ली जाकर 20 दिन तक की अनुपस्थिति को ब्रेक नहीं माना गया (परिपत्र सं. 7850) परन्तु प्रार्थी की सेवा में

ब्रेक इन कारणों से हो न तो ऐसी साक्ष्य है व ब्रेक की जो अवधि है वह उक्त बताई गई अवधि से ज्यादा अवधि की है। ऐसी स्थिति में 120 दिन की लगातार सेवा नहीं होने के कारण उक्त परिपत्रों के तहत प्रार्थी ग्रेडेड स्केल की पात्रता नहीं रखता था। प्रार्थी ने यह तर्क भी लिया है कि उसके साथ कार्य कर रहे अन्य मजदूरों को यह स्केल दे दिया गया परन्तु इसका कोई विवरण प्रार्थी द्वारा नहीं दिया गया है जिससे यह पता नहीं चलता कि अन्य मजदूरों को जिन्हें ऐसा स्केल दिया गया या नहीं व उनके द्वारा किये गये कार्य दिवसों की संख्या या प्रवृत्ति क्या थी। अतः प्रार्थी का यह तर्क माने जाने योग्य है/ नहीं है।

11. यहाँ यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि प्रार्थी को यदि ग्रेडेड स्कूल सन् 73 के बाद से ही देय था तो उसे शीघ्रता शीघ्र यह श्रम विवाद उठाना चाहिए था जबकि प्रार्थी द्वारा यह विवाद करीब 27 वर्ष बाद उठाया गया है, इतनी इनओर्डिनेट देरी के बाद इस प्रकार का विवाद उठाये जाने से रेफरेन्स किये जाते समय श्रम विवाद विद्यमान होना नहीं माना जा सकता। प्रार्थी इस आधार पर भी कोई अनुतोष पाने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

12. उक्त विवेचन के अनुसार इस रेफरेन्स का उत्तर इस अवार्ड की टर्म्स में निम्न प्रकार दिया जाता है:

13. अप्रार्थी नियोजक द्वारा प्रार्थी को उसके द्वारा केजुअल लेबर के रूप में की गई सेवाओं के बदले ग्रेडेड स्केल नहीं दिया जाना उचित एवं वैध था। प्रार्थी किसी अनुतोष का अधिकारी नहीं होगा।

14. यह अवार्ड आज दिनांक 25-8-2007 को खुले न्यायालय में सुनाया गया।

पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह हाड़ा, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 126.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 165/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/224/2000-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2007

S.O. 126.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 165/2000) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-12-2007

[No. L-12012/224/2000-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/165/2000

Presiding Officer : Shri C. M. Singh

Shri Toaran Lal Deshmukh,  
S/o Sh. Babulal Deshmukh,  
Vill : Suregaon, PO: Suregaon,  
Teh : Dondi-Lohara,  
Durg (M.P.)

Workman

Versus

The Branch Manager,  
State Bank of India,  
Suregaon Branch,  
Suregaon, Tehsil: Dondi-Lohara,  
Durg (MP)

Management

## AWARD

Passed on this 12th day of December, 2007

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-12012/224/2000/IR(B- I) dated 19-20/9/2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal:

"Whether refusal of employment to Shri Toaran Lal Deshmukh S/o Shri Babulal Deshmukh w.e.f. 11-6-95 by the management of State Bank of India is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. Vide order dated 9-1-06 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded ex parte against the workman Shri Toaran Lal Deshmukh.

3. The case of the workman in brief is as follows:— That the workman was engaged as Messenger on daily wages w.e.f. 12-2-90 to 31-5-91 by the Management in place of the then Messenger Shri Laxman Prasad Yadav due to his ailment/sickness. Shri Laxman Prasad Yadav took voluntary retirement in the month of April 1991. From the month of June 1991, workman has been employed as canteen boy on monthly wages of Rs. 350 in Suregaon branch of the State Bank of India, Suregaon. Apart from the job of canteen boy, the workman was also performing duties of messenger as no messenger was appointed on retirement of Shri Laxman Prasad Yadav. That from 11-6-95, the workman has been discontinued from service without any reason at all. That from the date of his appointment w.e.f. 12-2-90, the workman has been working regularly and worked for more than 240 days every year. At the time of his retrenchment, the workman was not given one month's notice or salary in lieu thereof and thus the management has violated the mandatory provisions of Sec-25-F(a) & (b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Therefore the action of the management in discontinuing the service of workman is illegal and void ab initio. The workman is entitled to reinstatement in service with back wages with all consequential benefits.

4. The management filed their Written Statement. Their case in brief is as follows: In January, 1990, the services of workman were taken intermittently for cleaning the bank premises and fetching drinking water. It was a part time job for which the workman was paid Rs. 5 per day. When the workman was required to fetch water from a distant place, he was paid Rs. 16 per day. This amount was as per the rate agreed by the workman to do the above job. It is wrong to say that the workman was engaged on daily wages continuously. That as a measure of welfare, the management provides canteen, recreation and library facilities to its employees. These facilities are not provided under any legal provision. The facility of canteen is being maintained by the Local Implementation Committee which is formed by the members of the officers as well as employees working in the Branch/office. The management has no control over the affairs of the said committee. The said committee from its own fund pays their remuneration to their employees. The Bank has no right of supervision of the employees of the Committee/Canteen. Thus there existed no employee-employer relationship between the workmen and the Bank and under the above facts and circumstances, the workman is not entitled to any relief.

5. As the case proceeded *ex parte* against the workman, no evidence has been adduced on behalf of workman. The management did not adduce any evidence because the workman failed to adduce any evidence for establishing his case.

6. I have heard Shri Vijay Tripathi, Advocate for the management.

7. It is a no evidence case. Thus the workman has failed to prove his case. Under the circumstances, the reference deserves to be decided in favour of management and against workman without any orders as to costs.

8. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs holding that the refusal of employment to Shri Toaran Lal Deshmukh S/o Shri Babulal Deshmukh w.e.f. 11-6-95 by the management of State Bank of India is justified and consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 127.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आई ओ सी एल एवं लव कास्टिंग और फेब्रिकेशन प्रा. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय II, नई

दिल्ली, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई डी सं. 58/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30011/1/2007-आईआर (एम)]

एन. एस. बोरा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2007

S.O. 127.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. I.D. No. 58/2007) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court II, New Delhi, now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of IOCL, & Love Castings & Fabricators Pvt. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2007.

[No. L-30011/1/2007-IR (M)]

N. S. BORA, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. Rai

ID. No. 58/2007

#### In the matter of:

Shri Uma Mandal,  
C/o The President,  
Petroleum Mazdoor Union,  
C/o CPWD Workers' Union,  
Sector: IV, R.K. Puram,  
New Delhi - 110022.

#### Versus

1. The Sr. Plant Manager,  
IOCL, LPG Bottling Plant,  
Madanpur Khadar,  
New Delhi - 110076.  
2. M/s. Love Castings & Fabricators Pvt. Ltd;  
JA/12/8, Ashok Vihar,  
New Delhi - 110052.

#### AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-30011/12007-IR(M) Central Government Dt. 11-10-2007 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:

"Whether the termination of the workman Sh. Uma Mandal on 09-05-2005 by M/s. Luv Castings & Fabricators Private Limited contractor of IOCL, LPG Bottling Plant, Madanpur Khadar, New Delhi is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which party (parties)."

It transpires from perusal of the order sheet that the reference was received on 17-10-2007. The workman was directed to file claim on 20-11-2007 and 04-12-2007. Last



Opportunity was given for filing claim statement but the workman applicant has not filed claim statement.

No dispute award is given.

Let copies of the Award be sent to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India for necessary action at their end.

Date : 18-12-2007

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 128.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार हरियाणा मिनरल लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध मिथोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय II, नई दिल्ली, जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई डी सं. 31/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/5/2005-आईआर (एम)]

एन. एस. बोरा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2007

S.O. 128.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. I.D. No. 31/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court-II, New Delhi, as shown in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Haryana Minerals Limited, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2007

[F. No. L-29012/5/2005-IR(M)]

N. S. BORA, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. Rai

ID. No. 31/2005

IN THE MATTER OF:

Shri S.D. Dubey,  
Sainipura, Taoru,  
Gurgaon (Haryana).

#### VERSUS

1. State of Haryana, through Chief Secretary, Chandigarh.
2. The Commissioner, Gurgaon Division (as a Chairman, HML), Haryana.
3. The Managing Director, HML, Phase - 5, Udyog Vihar, HSIDC Complex, Gurgaon, Haryana.

4. The Chairman/MD, HSIDC, Vanijaya Nikunj, HSIDC Office Complex, Phase - V, Udyog Vihar, Gurgaon, Haryana.

#### AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L 29012/5/2005-IR(M) General Government Dt. 27-04-2005 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:

“Whether the action of the management of Haryana Minerals Limited in terminating the services of Sh. S. D. Dubey without paying legal dues simultaneously w.e.f. 03-03-2003 is legal and just? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

The workman applicant has filed claim statement. In the claim statement it has been stated that workman was working under the respondent No.3 as a Dy. Mining Engineer. However, the nature of job which the workman was performing with the respondent no. 3 was of such nature that workman is well covered under the definition of workman as defined in section 2(s) of the ID Act, 1947. The designation of the workman as per the Mines Act, 1952 does not bring the workman into the ambit of Mines Manager. The workman was not carrying on any managerial and administrative functions independently.

That the respondent no.1, State of Haryana had decided to close down the respondent no. 3 department, which is the entity of state in the year 2002. Most of the staff of the respondent no. 3 department was retrenched and was paid compensation as per their salary etc. which is the matter of record. However, some of the employees like the present workman were not paid any retrenchment compensation at the time of their retrenchment by the respondent.

That the respondent no.1 is responsible for all acts and omissions of respondent no. 3 because respondent no. 3 is the entity of the state and is well covered under the definition of state as per the Constitution of India. The respondent no. 2 is a Divisional Commissioner of Gurgaon and is also Chairman of the respondent no. 3/HML. The respondent no. 4 has taken over all the assets and liabilities of the respondent no. 3 is responsible to pay all the dues etc. Which are due to the former employees including the workman.

That on 03-03-2003 respondent no. 3 retrenched the service of the present workman and paid no compensation to the workman. The HSIDC/respondent no. 4 had taken over all the assets and liabilities of the respondent no. 3. The respondent no. 4 had released the amount of Rs.1.68 crores to the respondent no.3 to meet out its needs etc. The respondent no. 3 and the other respondents are avoiding to make the appropriate payment to the workman and they are practicing and are discriminating between the workman and others. Because the respondent has paid the

compensation on the name of retrenchment etc. to some of the workman whose names are provided below:

1. Sh. Kuldeep Singh, Asstt. Manager (Quality Control). He was retrenched in December, 2000 and was paid retrenchment compensation.

2. Sh. Ghanshyam Singh, Supervisor.

3. Sh. Narishmanlu - Surveyor

4. Sh. Duli Chand Yadav - Technical Assistant.

That the respondents on the one hand had retrenched the services of most of the workers but had retained many selected workman and had allowed them to work in the different department. The list of such workman is given below.

(a) Sh. R.D. Sharma (Steno).

(b) Sh. Ajit Singh and Katar Singh (Account Assistant).

These three officials are working in the Mewat Development Authority at present.

(c). Sh. Zile Singh (PA), Sh. Suresh Chand (Driver), Sh. Sukhbir Singh (Driver). These three officials are working at Haryana Bhawan, Delhi, Sh. Jagdish is working in Marketing Department, at Narnaul, Smt. Darshna Devi is working at D.C. Office, Rohtak and Sh. P.K. Saxena (Production Manager) is working at Statistical Office, Chandigarh and Sh. Rajender Phogat (Secretary) is working at MDA, Nuh, Sh. V.S. Chhokar (Assistant Account Officer) - in the Statistical Office, Gurgaon, Sh. V.S. Dhiloo (Draughtsman), Sh. Katar Singh, Account Assistant is now, working at MDA Nuh. This all shows that these officials are provided alternate employment by the respondent in the various department. But on the other hand applicant is neither paid any due, retrenchment compensation nor being provided any alternate employment by the respondent. This is discriminatory practice on the part of the respondent. The copy of the complaint which was filed before the ALC on 16-07-2004 during the conciliation proceedings with all above details is annexed as Annexure A -1.

That on one hand the respondent no.1 had closed down the commercial business of respondent no. 3 and retrenched most of the employees but provided alternate job to some selected few workman without taking any prior permission for closure of respondent no. 3 from the appropriate Government i.e. Central Government. There were more than 600 workmen working in the respondent no. 3. The present workman was not paid any compensation due to him under the ID Act, 1947 at the time of his alleged retrenchment on 03-03-2003. The copy of the said order is annexed as Annexure A - 2.

That the workman filed one demand notice before ALC Centre, Faridabad under the ID Act in August, 2003. The respondent no. 3 and 4 appeared before the ALC during the conciliation proceedings and filed the reply. The said respondents denied all the averments made by the workman

and filed the false and fabricated reply before the ALC. The respondents stated in the reply the respondents are ready to consider the genuine demands raised by the workman provided the necessary documents are given to the respondents. But it is pertinent to mention here that the workman has provided all the documents to the respondents as notice were issued to them and all the documents were supplied. The copy of the demand notice dated 13-08-2003 along with annexure and the reply of the respondents are filed hereto as Annex - A - 3 & A -4.

That the action of the management for non-payment of retrenchment compensation as per the ID Act and as per the other provisions of the law is illegal. On the other hand the discrimination for providing alternate employment to the applicant is also illegal on the part of the respondent. The respondent has also not paid the 33 days payment in lieu of excess/extra work in lieu of 2/4 Saturday and general holidays for the year 1999 to 2000 (for two years). It is pertinent to mention here that the Board of respondent no. 3 had taken the decision that the workmen were working on the operation duties like the present workman shall be paid 33 days payment in lieu of extra duties performed by them in lieu of 2/4 Saturdays and general holidays.

That the respondents are not law abiding persons. Because already one order under gratuity act for payment of Rs. 50, 359/- was passed with the 10% interest by the ALC/RLC on 06-04-2004 but in spite of execution proceedings filed against the respondent by the workman, the respondent are not paying the said due amount to him. Likewise the respondent are also not paid the due amount of the CPF to the tune of Rs. 24, 057/- in spite of order passed by APFC, Gurgaon on 28-06-2004.

That the workman is entitled to receive due T A and other permissible dues to the workman in spite of several representation and legal notices served on the respondents time to time. This shows the attitude of respondent no. 3 and 4 is discriminatory. Since the workman is not paid due retrenchment compensation and he is not providing with alternate employment as same is already provided to the similarly placed workmen, the action of respondents of retrenchment is illegal and malafide. The workman is liable to be reinstated with full back wages either in the respondent no. 3 or in any other department of respondent no.1 with alternate employment which is provided by the respondent to other persons/former HML employees.

In the above premises and in the interest of justice, equity and fair play most respectfully it is prayed that as the alleged retrenchment dated 03-03-2003 of the workman is illegal, the respondent may kindly be directed to reinstate the workman in the respondent department/respondent no. 3 or in any other appropriate department of the respondent no.1 with full back wages and interest @ 9% pa on said amounts from the date of workman's illegal retrenchment till payment of same to him with continuity of service.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the petitioner was in supervisory capacity and was performing managerial and administrative functions and was paid for the same hence not covered under the definition of workman, therefore the petition of the above said applicant is to be dismissed.

That the officer was in supervisory capacity as such was carrying managerial and administrative functions. His services are not covered under ID Act, 1947. Since due to shrinkage in business the post of the official fall surplus so his services were terminated in terms of his appointment letter by giving 3 months salary in lieu of notice period as such no retrenchment benefit is payable.

That being an officer in managerial capacity he was paid the dues, payable to him in term of his appointment letter. No due is payable to him at this stage. If there is any dues pending, then specific amount and head be given. The management is always ready to accede the legitimate demand.

That the defendant company is a incorporated under the companies act having separate legal entity and the liabilities of the promoters are limited. No one else in person who so ever he may be is liable to make payment of companies dues. No asset/liability of the company had been taken over by any after agency. Though the company has stopped all kind of activities, yet is handling its residual work itself.

That all the submissions made are wrong, misconceived, misleading and are denied. The plaintiff is neither workman nor any retrenchment benefit is payable to him. He was in supervisory capacity and his services being surplus have been terminated after giving him 3 months salary in lieu of notice period as per the conditions of appointment. No other agency have taken over any asset/liability of the company. The company itself is handling its residual work.

That the company has retrenched all its employees and no one has been retained. If any person have sought other employment some whereelse, then that is form his own efforts and company has nothing to say in this regard. Every person including the plaintiff are at liberty to seek alternate employment. Since he is not a workman so his services were terminated being surplus in view of terms and condition laid down in appointment documents.

That since the company has sustained heavy loss and was not in a position to pay even statutory dues, such as royalty, PF dues etc. So the management decided to close down the activities of the company. Further Supreme Court has also banned the mining activities along with Delhi Mathura highway.

That since the respondent company winded up its operations, so is not in a position to provide alternate employment. Since the plaintiff was in managerial capacity,

so his services were terminated in terms of appointment letter being surplus and he is not a worker covered under ID Act, 1947. Since the company is facing financial crisis so cannot afford any facility. The apex court has given its findings to this effect in plethora of cases.

That the plaintiff has no right to assess the defendants as not law abiding person. The point is strongly objected to. The process of law, which is available to other person is also available to respondents as well. In other words, the plaintiff wants to defame the respondent stating the version which have no relevancy to the present claim. The company has challenged both the issues before the higher statutory authorities and will be finalized in due course of time.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the applicant that he is a workman under Section 2(s) of the ID Act, 1947. The designation of the workman as per the Mining Act, 1952 does not bring the workman into the ambit of Mines Manager. He was not carrying on any managerial or administrative functions.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the applicant was performing duty in supervisory capacity. He is not covered u/s 2 (s) of the ID Act, 1947. He has been paid dues in view of his appointment letter.

It is the duty of the management to prove by cogent documentary evidence that the workman performed managerial or supervisory duty. The management should produce documents regarding the managerial and supervisory capacity.

The workman has been issued appointment letter on 20-7-1993. He has been given the designation of Dy. Mining Engineer and he has appointed in the Pay Scale of Rs. 2000-3200. His services have been terminated on 03-03-2003 in view of closure of mining operation due to surrender of Alipur Mines, State Government of Haryana as his services were found surplus.

He has been paid 3 months pay in terms of his appointment letter. It has been mentioned in the appointment letter that even after confirmation, his services may be terminated with 3 months notice either on other side or pay in lieu thereof.

It has not been pointed out as to what managerial duty, the workman performed. No duty chart has been filed assigning to the workman duty in managerial or supervisory capacity. The duty of Dy. Mining Engineer is

operational. He may incidentally perform managerial duties. In the Mines Act, the office of the Dy. Mining Engineer has not been defined as managerial or supervisory.

The management has to prove that the workman was competent to watch over the work of the juniors and submit reports regarding their work in managerial or administrative office. There must be some sub-ordinate employees as the administrator has the power to inspect the work of those subordinate and submit confidential reports to the higher authorities. It is for the management to prove that the workman has been assigned managerial duty. The workman cannot be said to be a manager or administrator in view of the nomenclature given to him. The work of a Engineer is always operational.

The real tests for ascertaining the status and function of employee are the primary, basic or dominant nature of duties. The words managerial or supervisory have to be understood in their proper connotation and there mere use cannot be detracted from the truth.

In (1985) 3 SCC 371 it has been held that the nature of the work of a workman is to be ascertained from the dominant nature of duties performed by him and not by nomenclature. In view of this judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court the claimant is a workman. This point is decided accordingly.

The applicant in the instant case is a workman and he is entitled to get 15 days wages for every completed year. He is not entitled to get any other relief.

The reference is replied thus:

The action of the management of Haryana Minerals Limited in terminating the services of Sh. S.D. Dubey without paying legal dues simultaneously w.e.f. 03-03-2003 is neither legal nor just. The workman is entitled to 15 days wages (last drawn) for every completed year of service in view of Section 25 F of the ID Act, 1947 within two months from the date of the publication of the award.

The award is given accordingly.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 129.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आई. ओ. सी. एल. नई दिल्ली के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ग्राम न्यायालय II, नई दिल्ली, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. सी. 59/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-30011/100/2002-आईआर (एम)]

एन. एस. बोर, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2007

S.O. 129.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. I.D. No. 59/2003) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, II, New Delhi, now as shown in the industrial dispute between the management of IOCL, New Delhi, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 31-12-2007

[No. L-30011/100/2002-IR (M)]

N. S. BORA, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI ID. No. 59/2003

#### IN THE MATTER OF:

Shri Prakash & 8 Others,  
S/o. Shri Ramcharan,  
R/o. C/B - 328, Anna Nagar,  
Tilak Bridge, New Delhi - 110 002.

#### VERSUS

Indian Oil Corporation Limited,  
Through Chairman-cum-Managing Director,  
Scope Complex, Core - II,  
Lodhi Road,  
New Delhi.

#### AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-30011/100/2002-IR(M) Central Government Dt. 07-04-2003 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:

"Whether the action of the management of IOCL, New Delhi in not regularizing the services of concerned 16 workmen from the date of their initial appointment is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled and from which date?"

The petitioners have filed claim petition. In the claim petition they have stated that they were engaged and employed as contract labour employees in the office/units of the respondent in the category of the Cleaner, Helper, Electrician, Lineman-tele-technician, Supervisor, Plumber and Cook under contractors who changed from time to time. That these persons have been employed by respondent on contract basis through contractors who keep changing and have infact changed many times in past as contract with a particular contractor is for a limited period, but in view of the fact that the nature of the work being rendered by the petitioners are permanent, their services have been continued all through irrespective of the change of the contractor.

The detail of the petitioners including their status the initial year of working and the contractors with whom they were employed lastly are set out hereinbelow:—

Name	Initial Yr. of Emp. & Nature of Work	Name of contractor
Sushil Kr.	1988 (Telephone Lineman Helper)	M/s. Cosmo Const. Co.
Ramesh	1984 (Safaikaramchhari)	M/s. Sirohi Engg.
Prakash	1987 (Safaikaramchhari)	M/s. Sirohi Engg.
Harcharan	1990 (Safaikaramchhari)	M/s. Sirohi Engg.
Rajesh	1990 (Helper-Elect.)	M/s. Cosmo Const. Co.
Ramesh	1988 (Helper-Elect.)	M/s. Cosmo Con. Co.
Gulam Hussain		
Khan	1988 (Plumber)	M/s. Cosmo Con. Co.
Amit	1993 (Supervisor-Cleaning)	M/s. Sirohi Engg.
Arumugam	1988 (Cook)	Mr. Vipin Agarwal

It is submitted that the respondent being the Principal employer has got ultimate control over the employees who were recruited through or at the behest of the labour contractor. It is not the contractor but the principal employers under whose guidelines and supervision the contract labour employees performed their respective jobs.

That the Central Government *vide* notification No.S.O.779(E) dated 09-12-1976 has abolished the contract labour for sweeping, cleaning, dusting and watching of buildings owned and occupied by the establishments in respect of which the appropriate government is Central Government.

That the engagement of the petitioners on contract basis for the work of respondent which is of perennial nature is perverse, illegal, mala fide and arbitrary and in contravention of the notification dated 09-12-1976 prohibiting engagement of contract labour for sweeping, cleaning and dusting etc. The petitioners shall invite attention of this Hon'ble Tribunal/ Court to the provisions of Section 10 of the CLRA Act, 1970.

That the petitioners submits that the object of the aforementioned act is to prohibit exploitation of contract labour at the behest of the employer/management by adopting such method and devices to over reach the various provisions of the labour and other related Acts.

That the respondent by employing the workmen/petitioner through contractors have deprived the workmen not only the right pay and emoluments which they are legally entitled to, but also the right of security of service. The petitioners employed through contractors have been deprived of various benefits like leave, paid holidays, HRA, Cycle allowance and various other allowances, like loan facilities, promotional avenues, timely payment of salaries

etc. It is high time that the contract labour system is completely abolished, prohibited and eliminated and the petitioners employed as contract labourers should be deemed to be regular employees of the respondent with all rights and facilities as is available to their counterpart employees employed directly by the principal employers on permanent basis.

That the petitioners submit that the work against which they are employed is of permanent nature and is incidental to the day to day main work of the respondent. It is also submitted that the nature of work in which the petitioners are employed is of perennial nature and is available throughout the year. It is also submitted that the work in which the petitioners are employed are in existence since the establishments of the respondent and there was no occasion when such work was not required by the respondent. It is submitted that for identical jobs which the petitioners are doing, the respondent have employed directly and are paid regular pay scales with all other facilities admissible to regular employees. There is no justification on the part of the respondent to employ the petitioners as contract labour. By keeping the petitioners as contract labour instead of treating them their regular employees the respondent is perpetuating unfair labour practice.

That a representation was made on behalf of the petitioner by their union to the respondent from 12-09-1997 to abolish the contract labour system in respect of the jobs in which the petitioners are working and to treat them as regularly employed persons. The respondents have to taken any action on the said representation till date.

That the petitioners submit that the respondent after the petitioners have moved the judicial machinery for their regularization etc. have adopted mala fide tactics to throw the petitioner out of job on the account of expiry of some contracts. The petitioners have been kept in dark regarding such expiry of contract. It is submitted that the petitioners were told that they should be prepared to face the consequences of unemployment as they had approached the courts for their regularization.

That the action of the respondent in not regularizing the services of the petitioners, nor in abolishing the employment through the contractors and ultimately dispensing with the services of the petitioners are unconstitutional, arbitrary, illegal, opposed to the public policy and against the public interest, violative of Articles 14, 21, 38, 41 and 51 A of the Constitution of India, contrary of the letters and spirit of CLRA Act, 1970, amounts to unfair labour practice and bad in law.

That the respondent by not considering the representation of the petitioners dated 12-09-1997 for abolition and prohibition of contract labour in the jobs of lineman-tele-technician, supervisor, plumber and cook through contractor is arbitrary, contrary to the scheme of Act.

That the respondent is not justified in law in treating the cleaner, helper-electrician, in which job the petitioners were employed as contract labour in view of the notification of the appropriate Government dated 09-12-1976.

That there is no justification in law in not prohibiting the employment of contract labour in the employment of cleaner, helper-electrician, lineman-tele-technician, supervisor, plumber and cook by the respondent.

That the respondent has no justification in its act of termination and in not treating the petitioners as their regularly employed employees and to pay them the pay and emoluments and other benefits which are admissible to regularly employed employees in the respective jobs.

That the petitioners have various documents and evidences in their possession to show that they are entitled to be regularized in the services of the respondent.

That the petitioners also would file and reply on the various orders of the courts, authorities in various proceedings suggesting that the petitioners are entitled to the relief sought in the present proceedings.

It is submitted that the facts pleaded in the present petition as well as the documents and the evidence, the orders of the court which are being relied and which would be filed during the course of the present proceedings would definitely entitle the petitioner to the relief sought in this proceeding.

That there is no reason as to why the petitioner should not be granted the relief as prayed in this application. The respondent would suffer no harm or prejudice nor it would be contrary to their interest.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the IOCL is engaged in core business activity of production distribution and marketing of essential petroleum products in the country and is a controlled industry under the ID Act, 1947. The Corporation has mainly three divisions namely Refineries, Marketing and Pipelines Division.

That some of the offices of the Pipelines Division of the Corporation and the Maintenance and Inspection Department of Refineries Division were located at New Delhi House till October, 2001. During its occupancy at New Delhi House, Pipelines Division of IOCL had lined up contracts for the services of general Maintenance/House Keeping.

That the Corporation entered into three different legal contracts on specific terms and conditions with M/s. Sirohi Engineering and Contractors, M/s. Cosmo Construction Company and Contractor Vipin Aggarwal to provide general Maintenance/House Keeping services which were operative till October, 2001 at New Delhi House.

That the contractors M/s. Sirohi Engineering and Contractors Company engaged the present claimant Nos. 2, 3, 4 & 8 as cleaners, Contractors M/s. Cosmo

Construction Company deployed claimant Nos. 1, 5, 6 & 7 as Electric/Telephone line helpers and plumber and similarly, Contractor Vipin Aggarwal engaged claimant No. 9 as Plumber for the purpose of execution of the contract at New Delhi House.

That as per the terms of the contracts, the above mentioned Maintenance/House Keeping contracts were in operation till October, 2001 after which the contracts have ceased to operate. By October, 2001, the Corporation shifted its offices from the premises of New Delhi House, to its own building in Noida.

That the claimants were employees of M/s. Sirohi Engineering and Contractors, M/s. Cosmo Construction and Contractor Vipin Aggarwal. The Corporation is not the principal employer of the claimants after October, 2001 and there exists no relationship of any kind whatsoever between the corporation and the claimants.

That the Contractors M/s. Sirohi Engineering and Contractors Company employed the workmen Nos 2 to 4 & 8. Claimant Nos. 1, 5 to 7 were employed by the Contractor M/s. Cosmo Construction Company. Similarly, claimant No. 9 was employed by contractor Vipin Aggarwal. These claimants were engaged by the abovementioned contractors for the purpose of execution of the House Keeping/Maintenance contracts in the premises of New Delhi House occupied by the Corporation till October, 2001. As it was decided to shift the office of IOCL from the rented premises of New Delhi House to the Corporation's own office at Noida, there was no question of renewal of contract or lining up of new contract for maintenance services at New Delhi House.

That the claimants are contract labour is not disputed but rather has been admitted by the claimants. There being no relationship of employer and employee between the parties and the cause of the labourers not having been espoused by the direct employees, the provisions of ID Act, 1947 be invoked to refer the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal.

The claimants being employees of the contractors entered into various agreements in the capacity of employees with their employers (contractors) from time to time on terms of employment such as salaries, allowances, bonus, PF and ESI Schemes, Employment Cards, Holidays and Festivals, Uniform, Nature of Duties, Arrears etc.

That in the light of these legal agreements wherein the terms of employment were expressly settled between the claimants and their respective employers, the contention of the claimants that the claimants have been working under the control and supervision of the management of IOCL is misleading.

That as is evident from the above mentioned agreements the rights and liabilities of the employers and service conditions of the employees were mutually agreed between the claimant and their employers (contractors). The contention that the service condition and the working

The contention that the service condition and the working of the workmen was controlled and supervised by the corporation and the Contractor was only to deprive the workers of their legitimate rights is self contradictory therefore wrong.

That it is sole discretion of the contractors to engage their workmen as per their requirement on mutually agreed terms of employment. In this context, it is submitted even if the contract labour were continuously engaged for a number of years in the premises of the Corporation, it does not create any right to regularization/absorption in the services of the Corporation. Rather, being the regular employees of the contractors, any legal and valid claim may be raised against the contractors being their employers and not against the Corporation. Therefore, their claim for regularization on the grounds submitted in the statement of claim do not sustain against the Corporation.

That as per the documents submitted by the claimants themselves during conciliation proceedings and enclosed as above, and as per the rationale of SAIL Judgment, the claimants are under express control and supervision of their respective employers and they were guided by the mutually agreed terms of employment.

That in view of the above admission by the claimants, it is submitted that engagement of the claimants by various contractors who were their employers cannot give rise to a right to regularization in the employment of the Corporation.

That the claimants also admit that the contractors disbursed the wages of the claimants. In the light of this admission and in accordance with the agreements entered between the claimants and the contractors as to the terms and conditions of services, it is reaffirmed that the Corporation does not control the service conditions of the claimants.

The contract was not for perennial and permanent nature of work, and the fact is that after the period of contract was over w.e.f. October, 2001, no other contract has been lined up and the claimants have not been engaged under any similar contract.

That as is evident from these agreements the terms and conditions such as salaries, allowances, bonus, PF & ESI Schemes, Employment Cards, Holidays and Festivals, Uniforms, Nature of Duties, Arrears etc, are settled between the concerned employer and the claimants. Thus it also substantiates the stand of the Corporation that it has no employer and employee relationship with the claimants. This further clarifies that employee relationship with the claimants. This further clarified that employer-employee relationship exists between the contractors and the claimants with whom they have settled the terms and conditions of their employment through collective bargainings.

That with this factual position and admitted position of the claimants, it is submitted that IOCL is not the employer of any of these claimants and therefore they cannot raise Industrial Dispute against the corporation under the ID Act, 1947.

It is stated that there is no dispute to fact that the claimants are engaged and employed as contract labour by the respective contractors in the premises of IOCL. However, it is denied that the contractors change from time to time.

That the nature of work rendered by the claimants is not permanent in nature. As mentioned in the background, the claimants were engaged by the contractors for the purpose of execution of the House Keeping/Maintenance contracts in the premises of New Delhi House for a limited period till October, 2001. Thereafter, no other contract has been lined up by the corporation for the said services. The list submitted by the claimants is denied as baseless and concocted.

It is denied that the respondent being the principal employer has got ultimate control over the employees who were recruited through or at the behest of the labour contractor. There is no control by the corporation, either express or implied over the claimants. The claimants were under direct supervision and control of their respective employers/ contractors.

It is denied that the claimants are deprived of the pay and implements which they are legally entitled to. As submitted earlier, the claimants being employees of the contractors entered into various agreements in the capacity of employees with their employers (contractors) from time to time on terms of employment such as salaries, allowances, bonus, PF and ESI schemes, Employment Cards, Holidays and festivals, Uniform, Nature of Duties, Arrears etc. and were governed by such agreements with their respective employers. The corporation is neither a party to such agreements nor has any say in the terms and conditions of the said agreements.

That the services provided by the contractor for which the claimants were engaged is not perennial in nature. No other contract was lined up after the expiry of the said contract for which claimants were engaged.

The workmen applicants have filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder they have reiterated the averments of their claim statement and have denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workmen that the workmen have been employed as contract labour employees in the office/units of the respondents in the category of cleaner, helper, electrician, line man, technician,



supervisor, plumber and cook. The contractors changed from time to time but in view of the nature of the work the management retained the services of these workmen continuously all through irrespective of the change of the contractor. The respondents being the principal employer got control over the employees who were recruited through at the behest of the labour contractor.

It was further submitted that the Central Government has abolished the contract labour system for sweeping, cleaning, dusting and watching of the building owned/occupied by the establishment in respect of which the appropriate is the Central Government. The work is of perennial nature. Contract Labours cannot be engaged for a work which is of perennial nature and of sufficient duration. The workman is of permanent nature and is incidental to the day to day men work of the respondents.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the IOCL is engaged in core business activity of production distribution and marketing of essential petroleum products in the country and is a controlled industry under the ID Act, 1947. The Corporation has mainly three divisions namely Refineries, Marketing and Pipelines Division.

It was further submitted that some of the offices of the Pipelines Division of the Corporation and the Maintenance & Inspection Department of Refinery Division was located at New Delhi House till October, 2001. During its occupancy at New Delhi House, Pipelines Division of IOCL had lined up contracts for the services of general Maintenance/House Keeping.

It was further submitted that the Corporation entered into three different legal contracts on specific terms and conditions with M/s. Sirohi Engineering and Contractors, M/s. Cosmo Construction Company and Contractor Vipin Aggarwal to provide general Maintenance/House Keeping services which were operative till October, 2001 at New Delhi House.

It was further submitted that the contractors were in operation till October, 2001 after which the contractors have ceased to operate by October, 2001. The Corporation shifted its office from the premises of New Delhi House to its own building in Noida. The contracts of erstwhile contractors were not renewed as the corporation left the rented premises of New Delhi House and shifted to the Corporation's own office at Noida. No new contractors have been engaged in the owned building at Noida.

It was further submitted that the workmen may be contractor's workmen but they worked under the control and supervision of the contractors. The contractors assigned the duties to them and the working of the workmen was controlled and supervised by the contractors. The contract was not for permanent and perennial nature of work and after the period of contract w.e.f. October, 2001 the work ceased and no workmen have been engaged under any contractor.

The workmen have filed photocopies documents. The documents B - 13 & B - 14 are on the plain papers. These documents are not on the letter head of the management and there is no seal and signature of the management over these documents. These documents may be get typed by anyone. Document B - 52 is the similar documents but it also does not contain any seal or signature of the management.

The workmen have filed photocopies Paper No. B-111 to B-113. these documents also do not bear seal and signature of the management.

The management has filed papers regarding contract agreement and the case of the management is that the workmen may have been engaged through different contractors.

The contract labour will not automatically become the employee of the principal employer until he establishes that he worked under the control and supervision of the management. In the instant case there is no document showing the control and supervision of the management. Payment to the workmen have been made by the contractors. The management has entered into agreement for various types of work.

The substantial question is whether the workmen worked under the control and supervision of the management and the work is perennial in nature.

The workmen have filed WW1/2. It is regarding implementation of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 17-01-1986. WW1/3 is a circular dated 05-09-1986. The workmen have not filed any document to show that they worked under the control and supervision of the management. Every contract worker cannot be treated to be the employee of the Principal Employer, in case he is engaged by a contractor.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also emphasized that the Courts/Tribunals in their sympathy for the handful adhoc/casual employees before it cannot ignore the claims for equal opportunity for the teeming millions of the country who are also seeking employment. In such case, the Courts/Tribunals should adhere to the Constitutional norms and should not water down constitutional requirement in any way.

In Pollock Law of Torts a servant and an independent contractor has been defined as under:—

The distinction between a servant and a independence contractor has been the subject matter of a large volume of case-law from which the text-book writers on torts have attempted to lay down some general tests. For example, in Pollock's Low of Torts, (Pages 62 & 63 of Pollock on Torts, 15th Edn.) the distinction has thus been brought out.

A master is one who not only prescribes to the workman the end of his work, but directs or at any moment



may direct the means also, or, as it has been put, retains the power of controlling the work, a servant is a person subject to the command of his master as to the manner in which he shall do his work.... An independent contractor is one who undertakes to produce a given result but so that in the actual execution of the work is not under the order or control of the person for whom he does it, and may use his own discretion in things not specified beforehand...."

In Salmond's Treatise on the Law of Torts the distinction between a servant and independent contractor has been indicated as under: —

"What then, is the test of this distinction between a servant and an independent contractor? The test is the existence of a right of control over the agent in respect of the manner in which his work is to be done. A servant is an agent who works under the supervision and direction of his employer; an independent contractor is one who is his own master. A servant is a person engaged to obey his employer's orders from time to time; an independent contractor is a person engaged to do certain work, but to exercise his own discretion as to the mode and time of doing it—he is bound by his contract, but not by his employer's orders."

The test regarding independent contractor and intermediaries have been laid down in Hussainabhai, Calicut V. the Alath Factory Thezhilali Union kozhikode [AIR 1978 SC 1410 (3 judges)] the true test may, with brevity, be indicated once again. Where a worker or group of workers labours to produce goods or services and these goods or services are for the business of another, that other is, in fact, the employer. He has economic control over the workers subsistence, skill, and continued employment.

My attention was drawn to the Constitution Bench Judgment in Scale (2006) 4 Scale. It has been held in this case as under:—

"A. Public employment in a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic has to be as set down by the Constitution and the laws made there under. Our constitutional scheme envisages employment. by the Government and its instrumentalities on the basis of a procedure established in that behalf. Equality of opportunity is the hallmark and the Constitution has provided also for affirmative action to ensure that unequals are not treated equals. Thus, any public employment has to be in terms of the constitutional scheme.

B. A sovereign government, considering the economic situation in the country and the work to be got done, is not precluded from making temporary appointments or engaging workers on daily wages. Going by a law newly enacted, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, the object is to give employment to at least one member of a family for hundred days in an year, on paying wages as fixed under that Act. But, a regular process of recruitment or appointment has to be resorted

to, when regular vacancies in posts, at a particular point of time, are to be filled up and the filling up of those vacancies cannot be done in a haphazard manner or based on patronage or other considerations. Regular appointment must be the rule.

My attention was drawn to another Constitution Bench Judgment - Steel Authority of India. It has been held as under:

"Where a workman is hired in or in connection with the work of an establishment, by the principal employer through a contractor, he merely acts as an agent so there will be master and servant relationship between the principal employer and the workmen. But where a workman is hired in or in connection with the work of an establishment by a contractor, either because he has undertaken to produce a given result for the establishment or because he supplies workmen for any work of the establishment, a question might arise whether the contract is a mere camouflage as in Hussainabhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation's case (supra) etc; if the answer is in the affirmative, the workmen will be in fact an employee of the principal employer, but if the answer is in the negative, the workmen will be a contract labourer."

The workmen have been engaged through contractors. The burden of proving that they worked under the control and supervision of the management is on the workmen. They have to discharge the initial burden. They have not filed any cogent documentary evidence to establish that the work was assigned to the workmen by the management and they worked under the control and guidance of the management. They have filed affidavit regarding the fact no doubt but their affidavits are self serving.

The management has denied that they worked under the control and guidance of the management. The workmen in the circumstances have to prove by cogent documentary evidence that the management was their master and the management decided what is to be done and how it is to be done.

The workmen have been engaged by the contractors and the contractors have taken duties from them.

In view of the Constitution Bench Judgment referred to above contractual workmen cannot be regularized. There is no master and servant relationship in view of the criteria laid down in the judgments referred to above.

In the instant case the workmen have been engaged through the various contractors for the work of the contractor that too till October, 2001 in the New Delhi House. When the Corporation shifted its office to Noida, no contract agreement was renewed.

From perusal of the documents on record it also transpires that the work is not of perennial nature. It was submitted from the side of the management that contracts were not in operation after October, 2001 and after that the

rented building was left by the management and it shifted its office from the premises of New Delhi House to its own building at Noida.

It was also submitted by the management that at present no contractors have been engaged. The work which was performed by the contractor's men in rented building has ceased to be in existence and that is why no contractor has been engaged for discharge of the duties performed by the contractors workmen in their own premises at Noida.

The workmen have filed rejoinder but in their rejoinder they have not stated that the contractual workmen are still working in the management's office at its own Noida Building. WWI has stated that he has no knowledge whether contractor's workmen are still engaged. It becomes quite vivid from the statement of the WWI that at present contractor's workmen are not being engaged by the management as such the work which the contractor's workmen performed in the rented premises, New Delhi House does not exist at present. In case the work is not continuing, there is no meaning of regularization or reinstatement. In view of this fact also there is no question of regularization of the workmen. The workmen have filed photocopies documents. The originals are in the possession of the management. It is not expected that the workmen will file the originals but all the photocopies filed by the workmen are on blank papers. They do not bear any seal or signature of the management, such type of documents may be prepared. The workmen have not filed any proof that they have been working since 1988. Even photocopies documents do not establish that the workmen have been engaged since 1988.

It was submitted from the side of the management that even if it is found proved that the contractor's workmen have worked for a long duration, they are not entitled to regularization. Section 10 of CLRA Act, 1970 provides that contract labours cannot be engaged for a work of regular nature or for a work of sufficient duration. As such the engagement of contractor's workmen for regular nature of work and work of sufficient duration will become illegal. The management cannot be permitted to perpetrate illegality.

However, the workman, Sh. Sushil Kumar has filed gate passes B - 87 to B - 99. These gate passes have been issued on the letter head of the management. The gate passes bear seal of Sh. M. Prabhakaran, Administrative Officer. These gate passes are from 1990 to 1997. These gate passes have been signed by Sh. Rakesh Jain, SPE also. These gate passes establish that the workman has been assigned duties by the management.

In ID cases sometimes photocopy documents become admissible in evidence. The management will invariably conceal the originals. The workman in the circumstances is constrained to file the photocopies documents only. These photocopies documents have not

been denied by the management. These photocopies documents bear the signature and seal of the management. The management has not anywhere stated that the signatures of Mr. Prabhakaran, Rakesh Jain etc. are forged. These gate passes establish that the workman has worked for almost 11 years under the control and supervision of the management.

In case the principal employer is the master the workman is to be treated as the servant of the master. The workman Sh. Sushil Kumar has worked under the control and supervision of the management. The management has decided what is to be done and how it is to be done. In the circumstances there is master and servant relationship between the management and Sh. Sushil Kumar.

It has been held in Uma Devi's case that in case a workman works for 10 years without the orders of the court, the management should consider the feasibility of regularization. This workman has worked for 11 to 12 years under the control and supervision of the management. Contract in his case is sham and ruse. The contractors are only name lenders as the workman has worked under the control and supervision of the management.

It has been further held in Steel Authority of India's Case of the Hon'ble, Supreme Court that if a contractor engages workmen for the work of management such workman will become an employee of the principal employer.

As already discussed it is settled law that the workmen have to prove that they acted under the control and supervision of the management. Economic control and supervision is the sole test for holding contractor's employees to be the employees of the principal employer. In the instant case payment has been made to the workmen by the contractor, so they worked under the economic control of the contractor. All the workmen other than Sh. Sushil Kumar have filed photocopy documents which are not on the letter head of the management and they do not bear any seal and signature of any of the officer of the management. So it cannot be said that these photocopies have nexus to the original documents. The work cannot be said to be continuous and of perennial nature as the management has shifted its office to its own building at Noida and no contract workers have been engaged therein. So the workmen other than Sh. Sushil Kumar are not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

So far as the case of Sh. Sushil Kumar is concerned he has amply proved that he worked under the control and supervision of the management by filing photocopy documents on the letter head of the management and bearing the signature and seal of the management. These photocopy documents have not been denied by the management. In the circumstances the photocopy documents are admissible in evidence. This workman has worked for 11 to 12 years and he deserves to be reinstated and regularized.

He is out of employment as his services have been illegally terminated by the management but he is a manual worker and he must be doing some sort of work off and on, so he is entitled to be reinstated with 25% back wages. The management should consider his case for regularization within two months from the date of the publication of the award.

In view of the long tenure the management should consider the feasibility of regularization of the workman Sh. Sushil Kumar.

The reference is replied thus:

The action of the management of IOCL, New Delhi in not regularizing the services of concerned 8 workmen from the date of their initial appointment is just, fair and legal. However, the management should reinstate the workman Sh. Sushil Kumar along with 25% back wages and consider the feasibility of his regularization within two months from the date of the publication of the award.

The award is given accordingly.

Lt copies of the Award be sent to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India for necessary action at their end.

Date: 17-12-2007

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 130.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मुम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय II, मुम्बई, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी- 2/166/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-31012/15/1999-आईआर (एम)]

एन. एस. बोर, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2007

S.O. 130.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/166/1999) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, II, Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Mumbai Port Trust, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2007.

[No. L-31012/15/1999-IR (M)]

N. S. BORA, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 2, AT MUMBAI

PRESENT

A. A. LAD

PRESIDING OFFICE

Reference No. CGIT-2/166 of 1999

#### EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF MUMBAI PORT TRUST

The Chairman  
Mumbai Port Trust  
Mumbai-400 038.

AND

#### THEIR WORKMAN

The Secretary  
Mumbai Port Trust Workers Union  
Shrikant Hadkar Marg  
Near Kalachowki Police Station  
Mumbai-400 033.

#### APPEARANCE:

FOR THE EMPLOYER

Mr. Umesh Nabar,  
Advocate.

FOR THE WORKMAN

Ms. Kunda Samant,  
Advocate.

Mumbai, the 7th November, 2007

#### AWARD PART-II

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-31012/15/99/IR(M) dated 06-08-1999 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section(1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Mumbai Port Trust in dismissing the services of Shri Tukarak Shadashiv Mane is justified? if not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. On the basis of the said reference notices were issued under clause (d) of sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

3. To prove the claim made in the reference, the Union by Statement of claim filed at Exhibit-6, contended that the second party viz. The Mumbai Port Trust Workers' Union is the oldest registered Trade Union not only in Mumbai Port Trust but also in India. The said union is registered in 1928 and functioning since then for the welfare of the workers of the Mumbai Port Trust. It has considerable members of the employees of the Mumbai Port Trust. It was known as Bombay Port Trust Railway Men's Union till 20th February, 1998.

4. The Enquiry was conducted by the first party by issuing charge sheet dated 2nd January 1995 alleging that 42 wagons were received at 10.00 a.m. on 13th June 1994 at Station BPT "G" and placement of these wagons for delivery is shown as 16 wagons on 16th June 1994, 19 wagons on 25th June 1994 and 7 wagons on 9th July 1994. It was alleged that 7 wagons were received at 7.30 hrs. on 9th June 1994 and its placement is shown as 3 wagons on 17th June 1994, 4 wagons on 18-6-1994, 21 wagons were received on 14th June 1994 at 23.00 hrs. and their placement

is shown as 5 wagons on 16-6-1994 at 23.00 hrs., 11 wagons on 17-6-1994 and 5 wagons on 18th June 1994. By all this it is alleged that there is delay in placement of wagons from 3 days to 27 days which caused inconvenience to the Railway authorities and traffic of that area and caused loss of revenue to the Trunk Railways in several lakhs. It was alleged that said placement was not done carefully and taking care to avoid such revenue loss and it was alleged that it is workman T.S. Mane who is responsible for all that. In the reply filed by the workman to the charge sheet made out case that he alone is not responsible for the said loss. In fact it was the duty of other staff members for the placement of the wagons. He is overall controlling the placement of the wagons and alone is not responsible for the loss suffered by the first party. Second party workman was supposed to work 90% as per the orders received from his superiors and has no discretion to take any independent decision as Station Master. Assistant Station Master works under him to supervise the work of Operative Staff Class III and Class IV and in that capacity he is directly responsible for yard position, receipt of up trains and their sorting and that wagons are not stable at level crossing to hold up vehicular traffic of that area. It is contended that he is the workman and comes under the category of class III and has no individual power to take any decision. He is the member of the union, he is covered under wage-settlements which took place between union and employers. He has no power to write confidential reports or sanction leave of any staff. According to him, he is equivalent to Assistant Superintendents' position working in other departments of the first party and comes in the scale of Rs.2,600-100-120-9940. According to Union, the second party workman T.S. Mane was doing his routine work of operating section and was senior almost amongst the staff. He being the senior workman used to solve the problems in consultation with all in case of any difficulty arises. If any problem arises regarding booking or traffic jam of goods, ASM of the particular shift has to make report of the errant employee and has to recommend action to be taken against such errant workman. However, T.S. Mane has no power to take decision in that respect. He has no power to pull up any employee or initiate any enquiry against him. Since he is not writing confidential reports of any of the staff and has no power to sanction leave he cannot cross his status from the cadre of the workman to officer though he is called Station Master. Even he has no power to grant earned leave or any other relief. He was getting over time and as such his status, fall under the definition of 'workman' as defined under Section 2 of Industrial Disputes Act.

5. It is further contended that he was promoted on 24th July 1984 and since then working as Station Master which is of Grade II. During the period 30-9-1994 he was overall in charge of the Ground Department from 24-4-1990 to 30-8-1994, used to attend various circulars received from Railway Manager. According to Union, workman T.S. Mane

is not responsible for the delay in the placement of the wagons from 3 to 27 days as alleged and responsible for the alleged loss in lakhs of rupees caused to the first party. According to the union, placement of wagons or rakes are in the Depots which is done by the Senior Trains Clerk under the direct supervision of Station Master i.e. workman. According to the union, each employee is performing his specific duties. The workman cannot be held responsible for it. As placement of wagons is to be provided by ASM for each shift and for which workman T.S. Mane cannot be held responsible for the alleged delay caused. It is further contended that, holding enquiry is farce by appointing Mr. D.M. Daithankar and advocate as an Enquiry Officer who generally and regularly conducts such departmental enquiries of the employees of the Mumbai Port Trust. The workman was represented by the Secretary of the Union by name Mr. Pagare. The evidence brought on record by the first party of Mr. Warelikar, Mendhale, Toreskar and Jaiswal wherein they have stated similar things stereo type against the workman and it does not help actually to the Inquiry Officer to give finding against the workman. Besides first party was represented by law graduate or the practicing advocate and against that the workman was represented by the union representative. It is alleged that, the Inquiry Officer shown favour towards the Management. He allowed the re-examination of the Mehendale, ASM who was supervising Class III and IV staff in the Yard. The said witness is not expected to stable the wagons at level crossing to hold up the vehicular traffic. However, placement was given to the workman and as such for that, workman T.S. Mane cannot be held responsible. According to him, Senior Train Clerk is responsible for the placement of the wagons and responsible for the loss caused to the first party. By allowing re-examination of Mr. Mehendale Inquiry Officer supported the first party in concluding like that. In the inquiry, said ASM categorically admitted that, he did not experience any delay at any time for placement of the wagons. The witness examined by the first party did not give any proof for this type of advice from the workman regarding placement of wagons and that he is responsible for it. Even Mr. Warelikar who was examined by the first party says that, wagons were placed by operative staff as per placement shown by them in the respective registers. It is stated that, the placement time is shown by them in the respective demurrage registers and accordingly it is charged. Said Mr. Warelikar clearly bifurcate the duties and responsibilities of 2 Sections i.e. of operational and commercial but it was ignored by the Inquiry Officer. It is further contended that Mr. R.R. Jaiswal recorded statements of witnesses in the presence of Presiding Officer. The said witness fairly admits that he is responsible for the commercial work of staff or the said Railway. In the deposition made before the Inquiry Officer, workman has categorically denied regarding delay in placement of wagons and stated that ASM was responsible for it. He also alleges that, demurrage was charged erroneously and

said work was done by the Commercial Department. He also alleges that placement of wagons was done by the Trunk Clerk under the supervision of ASM. The evidence led by the workman of Mr. Parshoram supports his case. The said witness was not cross examined by the first party. It is alleged that, there is no delay in placement of wagons as alleged. If at all there was any loss it cannot be attributed to the workman. The duties of the ASM are fixed where it is not stated anywhere that, working of workman and that nowhere it is stated regarding the duties of the Station Master. According to him enquiry was farce and report was perverse. Since he was not happy with the finding submitted by the Inquiry Officer, he preferred an appeal on 18th July, 1996 to the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. Even he approached the Chairman when his grievances were not considered by the Appellate Authority still decision was taken of termination. According to him he was victimized by the first party with the help of enquiry and its report. So dispute is raised by the Union of workman T.S.Mane who is the member of the Union and pray to declare dismissal order of workman T.S.Mane illegal and unjust and arbitrary and was taken by way of victimization. It is also prayed to declare chargesheet as perverse. It is submitted that 31 years of long service rendered by the workman T.S.Mane be considered which was unblemished and without any spot and as such it is prayed that the workman T.S.Mane be reinstated with benefits of back wages and continuity of service.

6. This claim is disputed by the first party by filing written statement at Exhibit-7 stating and contending that, the second party is not the workman. He was working as Station Master. He was also supervising work of his subordinates. He was overall incharge of the Station. He was also entrusted with the duties and with the responsibilities of careless and slack working amongst the staff. He had power and authority to sanctioned casual leave. According to first party, workman was responsible for the day-to-day working of the staff of the first party working under him and he is not workman as defined under Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act. It is further contended that the charges levelled against the workman were proved before the Enquiry Committee which was appointed. The Enquiry Committee conducted the enquiry fairly and properly and offered full opportunity to the workman and his representative. They enjoyed it and took part in the enquiry. Charges levelled against the workman were regarding placement of wagons which are proved beyond doubt. It is also proved that the loss was occurred in crores because of Mr. T. S. Mane who was involved in the charges. Considering the findings given by the Enquiry

Committee, action of dismissal was taken which is just and fair. It is denied that the work of the placement of wagons was of ASM and there is bifurcation between operative and periodical work. As the action was taken after giving full opportunity to the workman and since he is not workman, this Tribunal cannot interfere with the decision taken by the first party in dismissing the second party workman Mr. T.S.Mane. So it is prayed that, the reference be rejected.

7. In view of the above pleadings my learned predecessors framed issues at Ex-10. Out of them, issue of workman, issue of fairness of inquiry and perversity of findings were decided by passing part-I Award dated 7-4-2006. Now issues framed on the latter part of the case pertaining to punishment and entitlement of the workman remains, which I answer as follows:

Issues	Findings
III. Whether the action of the management in dismissing the services of Shri Tukaram Sadashiv Mane is justified ?	Yes.
IV. If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?	Does not survive.

#### REASONS

##### Issues 3 & 4:

8. On the basis of enquiry conducted against second party workman, and findings obtained from Inquiry Officer, where Inquiry Officer observed concerned workman guilty of the charges levelled against him. Even the findings given by Inquiry Officer is observed just proportionate to the facts placed before him. Said part-I award is not challenged by the second party workman. So the findings given while passing Part-I award holding enquiry proper and findings not perverse remains on record undisturbed.

9. On the basis of the said, second party workman was removed from the employment by dismissing from the services. The allegations against second party workman were that, when second party was employed as a Station Master who was overall incharge of the station, supervising all work done by commercial and operating staff at station. He was responsible for the events which take place in the station area. He was also entrusted duty to fix the responsibility for careless and slack working among the staff. The charge sheet was issued against second party workman dated 02-01-1995 for non-performance of duties by making delay in placements of wagons from 3 to 27 days. It is also alleged that, due to said delay in placement of wagons, first party suffered heavy financial loss. The explanation given by second party on it was of failure in performance of duty of Sr. Trains Clerk admits that such a loss occurred and indirectly he was responsible for it. And so action of termination was taken as loss was in lakhs. After holding enquiry in which concerned workman was represented by the representative in reply, has not denied

occurrence of loss. Even he did not challenge the charge levelled against workman in the reply. His representative cross examined the witnesses. Documents were made available to him. Even he did not challenge the enquiry during its process and progress. After examining the witnesses, Inquiry Officer observed second party guilty of the charges. It is matter of record that, loss was in lakhs and it occurred in the jurisdiction of the second party. On the basis of the said order of termination was issued as a punishment.

10. Second party challenged the said order saying that, it is not proportionate to the charges proved against him. Whereas case of the first party is that, punishment awarded on second party of dismissal is just and proper.

11. Charge of receiving loss of Rs. 40 lakhs to the BPT was levelled against concerned workman. However said charge was denied by the second party saying that, that loss cannot be of Rs. 40 lakhs but may be upto Rs. 25 lakhs and that too not to BPT Railway but to Trunk Railway. The arguments advance on this point by the learned Advocate for the second party by submitting it in written at Ex-44 that, said statement cannot be treated as confessional statement but it was opinion of the second party on it which I unable to digest. I fail to understand by referring that, what second party workman's advocate want to point out? When case of the first party was that, loss was upto Rs. 40 lakhs which was denied saying that, it was not upto Rs. 40 lakhs but it may be upto Rs. 25 lakhs. When that admission is given it is presumed that he admits there was loss of Rs. 25 lakhs and not of Rs. 40 lakhs. In this situation question arises, whether it cannot be confession or it is opinion? There is no separate status in Evidence Act to the meaning of opinion. Evidence Act only recognizes admission, confession. Opinion can be taken from the experts and the case made out by second party about loss occurred to BPT denying loss of Rs. 40 lakhs and saying it may be Rs. 25 lakhs reveals that, there was a loss which may vary in amount. All these reveal that, there was loss. When there was such a loss it is not a meagre one and it was in lakhs and that too in the year 1995.

12. So if we consider this coupled with the charges proved against the second party workman, in my considered view, punishment awarded of dismissal cannot be observed inadequate or excessive one. Learned Advocate for the second party tried to place reliance on Regulations of BPT Employees and tried to point out that there are two types of penalties one is of "minor" penalties and other is of "major" penalties. Major penalty of dismissal is taken against second party workman. According to second party's advocate, there are lesser types of major penalties also like reduction to a lower stage in a time-scale of pay for a specified period, or for forever. There is also lesser type of punishment of compulsory retirement and reducing the employee's seniority when charge of such type is proved and punishment of compulsory retirement

vis-a-vis dismissal from service is also regulated in the rules. In my considered view discretion used by first party in penalizing the employee of this type cannot be challenged without any reason. Besides it place reliance on citation published in 2002 (3) LLN page 1009 where it is observed that, in a criminal case if employee is acquitted definitely, it will help employee in making out case of lesser punishment but in my considered view facts of that case since are different from the facts of this case, ratio led by Karnataka High Court cannot be made applicable here. Another referred citation published in 2006 III LLJ 133 where Hon'ble Bombay High Court observed that, in case of the theft case, entire responsibility cannot be put on workman. In that case lesser punishment can be awarded. But that was a case of theft which cannot be compared with the case of negligence. So I am of the opinion that, even ratio of Bombay High Court cannot be applied here to show lenience to this workman.

13. Against that learned advocate for first party referred citation published in 1996 I CLR page 389 where it is observed that, judicial review is not an appeal from a decision but review of the manner in which decision is made. It was tried to distinguish what is power of judicial review and meaning of appeal. By this learned Advocate for the first party wants to point out that, Tribunal cannot sit as a appellant court on the decision given by the management on the punishment given by it in case of proved misconduct. In the instant case charge was proved and when charge is proved first party has liberty to exercise the option of giving punishment and that exactly is done by management. I also agree with this view since charge was proved which was of very serious nature, management exercised option of awarding punishment which has logic behind it. Citation referred published in 2002 (III) CLR page 293 reveals, what powers are given to Tribunal under Section 11 A of Industrial Disputes Act. Another referred citation published in 2003 (98) FLR page 1170 also of the same point regarding power of Tribunal under Section 11 A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Citation referred published in 1997 I LLJ page 186 reveals that punishment awarded by management was not shockingly disproportionate, which is not required by the Tribunal to interfere in it. Citation published in 2005 I CLR 959 projects on jurisdiction of Tribunal under Section 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

14. So if we consider all these coupled with case made out by both, I conclude that, punishment awarded to second party workman Mane does not require to interfere since I find it is proportionate to the charges levelled and proved. In the circumstances, second party is not entitled to get any relief. So I answer the above issues to that effect and pass the following order:

#### ORDER

Reference is rejected.

No order as to cost.

Date : 7-11-2008

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 131.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम. पी. स्टेट माईनिंग का. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी/एलसी/आर/199/1995) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/19/1995-आईआर (एम)]

एन. एस. बोरा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2007

S.O. 131.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/199/1995) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure in industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M. P. State Mining Corp. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2007

[No. L-29011/19/1995-IR (M)]

N. S. BORA, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/199/95

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHR. C. M. SINGH

The Secretary,  
Chhattisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh,  
Baraduar,  
Distt. Bilaspur

Workman/Union

Versus

The Asstt. General Manager,  
M.P. State Mining Corporation Ltd.,  
Sub Office: Baraduar,  
Distt. Bilaspur

Management

#### AWARD

Passed on this 13th day of December, 2007

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-290 11/19/95-IR(M) dated 3-11-95 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal:—

“Whether the demand of Chhattisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh for payment of full wages to 127 wagon loaders (as per list) by the management of

M.P. State Mining Corporation Ltd., Baraduar, Distt. Bilaspur for the period from 10-4-93 to 26-4-93 is justified? If so, to what relief the concerned workers are entitled to?”

2. Vide order dated 4-1-06 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded exparte against the workmen/Union and the management was provided with an opportunity to file Written Statement on 28-4-06. On 28-4-06 the date fixed in the case, no body responded for the parties, therefore, the management was given an opportunity to file exparte Written Statement on 17-8-06. Again on 17-8-06, no body responded for the parties and the management was provided with another opportunity of filing exparte Written Statement on 27-10-06. On 27-10-06, Shri R.C. Shrivastava, Advocate appeared and submitted that he will file his vakalatnama for management on the next date. Therefore 22-1-07 was fixed for filing vakalatnama and exparte Written Statement by the management. Thereafter 23-4-07, 7-8-07 & 12-12-07 were the dates fixed in the case but on the said dates, no body responded for the parties and thus the tribunal was left with no option but to close the reference for award and consequently the reference was closed for award.

3. It appears from the above that the parties have no interest in the reference. Therefore no dispute award is passed without any orders as to costs.

4. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 132.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 231/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-12-07 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/25/1999-आईआर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2008

S.O. 132.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 231/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of Punjab National Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 24-12-2007.

[No. L-12012/25/1999-IR (B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer



## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/231/99

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI C. M. SINGH

The Secretary,  
Punjab National Bank Empls. Assn.,  
Central Office,  
11 Prince Yeshwant Road,  
Indore.

Workman/Union

Versus

The Regional Manager,  
Punjab National Bank,  
Regional Office,  
20, Sneh Nagar, Indore

Management

## AWARD

Passed on this 14th day of December, 2007

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-12012/25/99/IR(B-II) dated 31-5-99/11-6-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:

“Whether the action of the management of Regional Manager, Punjab National Bank in not absorbing Sh.Gopal Kamle & Sh.Santosh Kalal permanently in Bank's service is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled for?”

2. Vide order dated 9-2-07 passed on the ordersheet of this proceeding, the reference proceeded ex parte against the workmen/Union and the management was given an opportunity to file their statement of claim, if any, for which 23rd of April-07 was fixed. But on this date, no body responded for the parties. The management was given an opportunity to file their statement of claim, if any, on 7-8-07. The ordersheet discloses that on this date, no one responded for the parties and 12-12-07 was fixed for filing statement of claim, if any, by the management. On 12-12-07, no one responded for the parties. Under the above circumstances, this tribunal was left with no option but to close the reference for award and thus the reference was closed for award.

3. It appears from the above that the parties have no interest in this reference proceeding. In view of this fact, no dispute award should be passed.

4. Considering the above, no dispute award is passed without any orders as to costs.

5. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 133.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2008 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77,78,79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध तमिलनाडू राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्,

“तिरुनेलवेल्ली जिले के पुलियनकुडी नगरपालिका में पुलियनकुडी, टी. एन. पुदुकुडी, सिवगिरी तालुक में चिंतामणी, तेन्कासी तालुक में चोक्कम्पट्टी के अन्तर्गत आने वाले राजस्व गांव”

[सं. एस-38013/01/2008-एस. एस.-1]

एस. दो. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2008

S. O. 133.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter-IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except Sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Tamilnadu namely:—

Centre Name	Areas comprising the revenue villages of
Puliyankudi Municipality in Tirunelveli District	1. Puliyankudi
	2. T. N. Pudukudi
	3. Chinthamani in Sivagiri Taluk
	4. Chokkampatti in Tenkasi Taluk

[No. S-38013/01/2008-S.S.-1]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 134.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2008 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77,78,79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध तमिलनाडू राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—



## केन्द्र

दिन्दुकल जिला में पशनी परिधि के क्षेत्र  
1. दिन्दुकल जिला में पशनी के पुलियमपट्टी के अंतर्गत आने वाले राजस्व गांव ।

[सं. एस-38013/03/2008-एस. एस. -1]

एस. दो. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2008

**S. O. 134.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section I of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter-IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Tamilnadu namely:—

Centre	Areas comprising the revenue villages of
Peripheral areas of Palani in Dindigul District	1. Puliampatti of Palani Taluk in Dindigul District
[No. S-38013/03/2008-S.S.-I]	
S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.	

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2008

**का. आ. 135.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2008 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध हरियाणा के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्,

क्र. सं.	राजस्व गांव	हदबस्त संख्या	जिला
1.	साहा	93	अंबाला
2.	तेपला	133	अंबाला
3.	मीठापुर	96	अंबाला

[सं. एस-38013/04/2008-एस. एस.-1]

एस. दो. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2008

**S. O. 135.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government

hereby appoints the 1st February, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Haryana namely:—

S. No.	Revenue Village	Had Bast No.	District
1.	Saha	93	Ambala
2.	Tepla	133	Ambala
3.	Mithapur	96	Ambala

[No. S-38013/04/2008-S.S.-I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2008

**का. आ. 136.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2008 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध गुजरात राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्,

अहमदाबाद नगर निगम की विस्तारित नगर सीमाओं में निम्नलिखित नगर पालिकाओं एवं ग्राम पंचायतों (गांव) की संपूर्ण राजस्व एवं पंचायत सीमाएं जो क्रमांक (1) एवं (2) पर अंकित हैं तथा क्रम सं. -3 पर अंकित विनियोजित सर्वेक्षण सं. शामिल हैं ।

- (1) नगर पालिका बोडकदेव, मकरबा, नवा ओढव, वस्त्रापुर, नवानरोडा, थलतेज, वेजलपुर, सरखेज-ओकफ, जोधपुर, मेमनगर, घाटलोडिया, चांदलोडिया, वस्त्राल, निकोल, राणिप, काली एवं रामोल ।
- (2) ग्राम पंचायत शाहवाडी, कमोड, ग्यासपुर, त्रागड, छारोडी, जगतपुर, चैनपुर, गोता, हेबतपुर, आमली, सैजपुर-गोपाल पुर, पीपलज, लक्ष्मीपुरा, वनजर, फतेवाडी, ओगणज, सोला, सोलज, नयावटवा, बाकरोल, बदराबाद (विसलपुर) भाडज, नयाअसारवा, मकतमपुरा, निर्णयनगर, इन्दिरा नगर, नरिमानपुरा, हंसपुरा, लांभा एवं विंजोल

- (3) असलाली:- (सर्वे संख्या 154 पार्ट 1626, 1659)

रोपडा (सर्वे संख्या 8 से 16)

बागे फिरदोश (सर्वे संख्या 271, से 278, 297)

रुखियाल (सर्वे संख्या 297, 362, 363, 495, 515)

खोखरा-महेमदाबाद (सर्वे संख्या 340, 341)

मुठिया (ब्लाक संख्या 71/पी, 90/पी, 222 पार्ट, 223 पार्ट, 227 पार्ट, 228 पार्ट, 230 पार्ट)

हाथिजन (सर्वे संख्या 256, 612, 615, 617, 619, 620)

[संख्या एस-38013/05/2008-एस. एस. -1]

एस. दो. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2008

S. O. 136.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Gujarat namely:—

Extended Municipal Limits of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation comprising the Entire Revenue & Panchayat Limits of the following Municipalities and Grampanchayats (Villages) mentioned at (i) & (ii) below as well as at certain survey Numbers mentioned at (iii):

- (i) Municipality- Bodakdev, Makarba, Nava Odhav, Vastapur, Nava Naroda, Thaltej, Vejalpur, Sarkhej-Okaf, Jodhpur, Memnagar, Ghatlodia, Chandlodia, Vastal, Nikol, Ranip, Kali & Ramol.
- (ii) Gram Panchayats- Shahvadi, Kamod, Gyaspur, Tragad, Chharodi, Jagatpur, Chenpur, Gota, Hebatpur, Aml, Saijpur-Gopalpur, Piplaj, Laxmipura, Vanjar, Fatevadi, Ognaj, Sola, Shilaj, Nava Vatva, Bakrol, Badarabad (Visalpur), Bhadaaj, Nava Asarwa, Maktampura, Nirnaynagar, Indiranagar, Narimanpura, Hanspura, Lambha & Vinzol.
- (iii) Aslali (Survey Number 154 Part, 1626, 1659)  
Ropda (Survey No. 8 to 16)  
Bage- Firdosh (Survey No. 271 to 278, 297)  
Rakhal (Survey No. 297, 362, 363, 495, 515)  
Khokhra-Mehmedabad (Survey No. 340, 341)  
Muthiya (Block No. 71/P, 90/P, 222 Part, 223 Part, 227 Part, 228 Part, 230 Part).  
Hathijan- (Survey No. 256, 612, 615, 617, 619, 620).

[No. S-38013/05/2008-S.S.I.]

S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 137.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2008 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो

चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध तमिलनाडु, राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“तिरुनेलवेली जिला में तेन्कासी तालुक के कडयनल्लूर नगर पालिका परिसीमा के कडयनल्लूर, कम्बनेरी पुदुकुडी के भाग- I व II के अन्तर्गत आने वाले राजस्व गांव”

[संख्या: एस-38013/02/2008/एस. एस. -1]

एस. दो. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2008

S. O. 137.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Tamilnadu namely:—

Centre Name	Areas comprising the revenue villages of
-------------	--

Kadayanallur Municipal Limits, Tenkasi Taluk in Tirunelveli District	01. Kadayannallur 02. Kambaneri Pudukudi Part I & II
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[No. S-38013/02/2008-S.S.I.]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 138.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2008 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध तमिलनाडु राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

केन्द्र का नाम	विरूधनगर जिला के निम्नलिखित राजस्व गांव के व्याप्त क्षेत्र
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विरूधनगर जिला में कारियापट्टी क्षेत्र	विरूधनगर जिला में कारियापट्टी तालुक के कलकुरिची के राजस्व गांव
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[संख्या एस-38013/09/2008-एस. एस. -1]

एस. दो. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S. O. 138.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State

Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Tamilnadu namely:-

Centre	Areas comprising the following area revenue village of
Virudhunagar District.	
Kariapatti area in Virudhunagar District	(1) Revenue village of Kalkurichi of Kariapatti Taluk in Virudhunagar District

[No. S-38013/09/2008-S.S.I]

S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 139.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2008 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6(धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध तमिलनाडु राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्,

केन्द्र

तिरुनेलवेली जिला में  
तिरुनेलवेली नगरपालिका

1. विजयराघव मुदलियार चत्रम
2. पालयमकोट्टे तालुक में पणयंकुलम
3. तिरुनेलवेली तालुक में रामायणपट्टी

आदि के अंतर्गत आने वाले राजस्व गाँव.....

[संख्या एस-38013/08/2008-एस. एस. -1]

एस. दो. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S. O. 139.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Section 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Tamilnadu namely:—

Centre	Areas comprising the revenue villages of
Tirunelveli Municipality in Tirunelveli District	01. Vijayaraghava Mudaliar Chatram

02. Panayankulam in Palayamkottai Taluk
03. Ramayanpatti in Tirunelveli Taluk

[No. S-38013/08/2008-S.S.I]

S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 140.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2008 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6(धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध कर्नाटक के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्,

क्र. राजस्व ग्राम का नाम सं. व नगरपालिका सीमाएँ	होबली	तालुक	जिला
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1. मेडेहल्ली, जी.आर.हल्ली कसाबा चित्रदुर्गा चित्रदुर्गा  
इन्गलाडालू, कुंचीगनाहालू

[सं. एस-38013/10/2008-एस. एस. -1]

एस. दो. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S. O. 140.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except Sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Section 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Karnataka namely:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Revenue Village or Municipal Limits	Hobli	Taluk	District
1.	Medehalli, G. R. Halli, Ingaldalu & Kunchiganahalu	Kasaba	Chitradurga	Chitradurga

[No. S-38013/10/2008-S.S.-I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 141.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2008 को

उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध तमिलनाडू राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्,

"तमिलनाडू राज्य के जिला कोयम्बटूर में अविनासी के आसन्न क्षेत्र में तिरुपुर तालुक में एट्टीवीरमपालयम तथा पेरुमनल्लूर के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र।"

[सं. एस-38013/07/2008-एस. एस.-1]

एस. दो. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

**S. O. 141.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter-IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except Sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Section 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Tamilnadu namely:—

Centre	Areas comprising the revenue villages of
Avinashi Peripherals, Tirupur Taluk, Coimbatore District	1. Ettiveerampalayam 2. Perumanallur

[No. S-38013/07/2008-S.S.I.]

S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

**का. आ. 142.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2008 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध तमिलनाडू राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्,

केन्द्र का नाम	निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र के व्याप्त क्षेत्र शिवांगै जिला के राजस्व गाँव
शिवांगै जिला में देवाकोट्टई	1. देवाकोट्टई नगरपालिका सीमा के देवाकोट्टई क्षेत्र 2. शिवांगै जिला के देवाकोट्टई तालुक के मेलेचेमपोनमारी के राजस्व गाँव

[सं. एस-38013/06/2008-एस. एस.-1]

एस. दो. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

**S. O. 142.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter-IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except Sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Section 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Tamilnadu namely:—

Centre	Areas comprising the following area revenue village of Sivagangai District
Devakottai area in Sivagangai District	01. Devakottai municipal limits of Devakottai Taluk and 02. Revenue village of Melachemponmari of Devakottai Taluk of Sivagangai District.

[No. S-38013/06/2008-S.S.I.]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2008

**का. आ. 143.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट है कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है कि सिक्युरिटी पेपर मिल, होशंगाबाद में सेवाओं को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947, (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 21 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवाएं घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947, (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप-खण्ड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फा. संख्या एस-11017/16/97-आई. आर. (पी. एल.)]

एस. कृष्णन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2008

**S. O. 143.**—Whether the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the services in the Security paper Mill, Hoshangabad which is covered by item 21 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a Public Utility Service for the purposes of the said Act.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a Public Utility Service for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11017/16/97-IR (PL)]

S. KRISHNAN, Addl. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 144.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. दिनांक 19-6-2007 द्वारा खनिज तेल (कच्चा तेल), मोटर और विमानन स्प्रिट, डीजल तेल, मिट्टी का तेल, ईंधन तेल, विविधा हाईड्रोकार्बन तेल और उनके मिश्रण जिनमें सिंथेटिक तेल और इसी प्रकार के तेल शामिल हैं के निर्माण या उत्पादन में लगे उद्योग में सेवाओं में हैं, जोकि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 26 में शामिल हैं; को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 16-7-2007 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947, (1947 का 14), की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 16-1-2008 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फा. संख्या एस-11017/6/97-आई. आर. (पी. एल.)]

एस. कृष्णन, अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2008

S. O. 144.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so requires that in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of the clause(n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, dated 19-6-2007 the services in Industry engaged in manufacture or production of mineral oil (crude oil) motor and aviation spirit, diesel oil, kerosene oil, fuel oil, diverse hydrocarbon oils and their blends including synthetic fuels, Lubricating oils and the like which is covered by item 26 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) to be a Public Utility Service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 16th July 2007.

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public Utility Service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 16th January 2008.

[F.No. S-11017/6/97-IR (PL)]

S. KRISHNAN, Addl. Secy.